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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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less (illustrated).—Boston Shoulders (illustrated).—Square Shoulders.—New York Shoulders (illustrated).—Regular Shoulders (illustrated).—Skinned Shoulders.—Rolled Shoulders, Boneless (illustrated).—Mess Pork (illustrated).—Extra Prime Pork.—Clear Pork (illustrated).—Extra Clear Pork.—Clear Back Pork.—Shoulder Butts, Lean.—Pork Loin.—Cumberland.—Short Ribs.

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Hog Tests and Relative Values.
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TABLE SHOWING AVERAGE WEIGHTS OF CUTS, MEATS, AND LARD YIELDED BY LIVE HOGS OF 110 TO 450 LB. (This table alone is worth the price of the book to every packer.)
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Domestic Packing and Shipping.
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Tank Department.
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PRIME STEAM LARD.—What It Should Be Made of, and How Rendered.—"Killing" and "Cutting" Lard.—How to Mix.—Wash Your Out Lard.—Which Agent to Use in Bleaching and Purifying Rejected Lard.—In Which Proportion.—How to Recook Same.—Another Method.—Another Recipe.—Kettle-Rendered Leaf Lard.—Neutral Lard.—Kettle-Rendered Lard.—How to Make It.—Sterilize Tests.—Yield of Lard Pressed for Oil.—Refined or Compound Lard.—What It is Composed Of.—Method of Manufacture.—White Grease.—Brown and Yellow Grease.—Pig's Feet.—Their Utilization as White Grease, if Not Used for Glue Stock.—Where the Grease Can Be Used.—THE MELTING POINT OF LARD.—An Interesting Article on the Subject.—The Melting Point.—Indication of Purity.—Methods of Determining It.—Difference of Melting Points of the Different Parts of the Animal.—Difference in Prime Steam Lard and Jacket Kettle Lard.—Disadvantages of Trying to Get Too Much of a Yield.—To Avoid Dark Colored Lard.

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Its Importance.—What is Paid by Dealers to Packers.—Variation of Prices.—Handling of No. 1 Guts.—Percentage of Good Guts.—Advantage of Handling Guts in the Packing House.—Handling of Bang Guts.—Salting, Drying, Packing.—Points of Interest.

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Fertilizer Department.
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Hardness or titre.
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The Organ of the Provision and Meat Industries of the United States.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

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Deodorization, analysis for impurities, analytical work of any kind is our specialty. The National Provisioner Analytical Laboratory, 284 Pearl street, New York; 617-618 Manhattan Building, Chicago.

UPON ARMOUR'S AUTHORITY.

Since the rumor has been spread broadcast that Messrs. Armour & Co., Chicago, were interested financially in the Siegel-Cooper Company corporation and in their department stores, Messrs. Armour & Co. have authorized the publishers of "The National Provisioner" to deny editorially and authoritatively this report.

Messrs. Armour & Co., of Chicago, have assured us in the most positive terms that in no way either directly or indirectly have they any financial interest in, or connection whatever with, the Siegel-Cooper Company corporation, or with any department stores in New York or any other city or town anywhere.

We gladly publish this statement since it will eliminate from the minds of butchers, provision dealers and meat-marketmen and the meat trade in general an erroneous and unjust impression which has been spread without any foundation of facts.

IMPORTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

In another column our readers will find the statistics of imports of provisions and tallow into Great Britain, which deserve the most serious reflection and consideration on the part of our Department of Agriculture, our packers, and, last, but not least, our farmers. In the midst of a campaign when we hear it so frequently and so foolishly expressed that "we do not need England," these figures appear like a "mene, mene, tekel," saying to us, Very soon we may not need you any more. England is a large market, perhaps the largest market in the world for food and food products. She makes the price of wheat and establishes the rates for provisions; she has the entire world to choose from. Germany, Holland and France furnish her the bulk of refined sugar; the United States is her chief purveyor of flour and provisions; she receives most of her tallow and stearine from Australasia, although the United States has made some inroads on those supplies during the early part of this year. The provisions and meats imported into the United Kingdom, however, come from the United States, Denmark, Holland, Canada, Belgium, Germany, the Argentine Republic and other countries.

To any one who will study the tables presented with a patriotic eye, the large increase in imports of bacon from Denmark and Canada, with a corresponding falling off from the United States, must be a cause for alarm, the more so since the pork packing industry is by far not so large or important in either of these two countries than it is in the United States. During the first eight months of 1895, Denmark shipped to England 659,303 cwt. of bacon, valued at 1,624,997 pounds sterling (£2 9s. 4d. average), this year the shipments amount already to 838,352 cwt., valued at 1,839,434 pounds sterling (£2 3s. 9d. average), an increase of 179,049 cwt. and £214,437, or \$1,072,185 in eight months. This is enormous for a country, the square surface of which is equal approximately to that of the joint surface of Massachusetts and Vermont! Canada increased her exports to the United Kingdom from 139,591 cwt. during the first eight months in 1895 to 270,164 cwt. (nearly double) in 1896. What did the United States do? Her imports of bacon into the United Kingdom, which amounted to 1,877,662 cwt. during the first eight months of 1895, fell off to 1,820,711 cwt. in 1896, a loss

of 56,951 cwt. in eight months, amounting to £530,291, or \$2,600,000, approximately.

Fortunately for us the competition is not so strong in other commodities, and we fully hold our own, and do better than before, in hams, salted pork, beef and fresh beef; while the absence of a proper culture of mutton in the United States still deprives us of a large market in that article, which is anxiously supplied by Australasia, the Argentine Republic and other countries. In regard to butter, while as yet supplying but a very small part of the grand total, we are still making headway to the disadvantage of Victoria, New South Wales and New Zealand. We are still the leading purveyors of lard, although this year's figures are hardly in excess of last year's. The tables presented are worth studying and teach a lesson. Those speakers who go among the farming population, telling the people that we can get along "without England and other foreign countries," might tell us what we should do with the products of the farm, among which (indirectly) pork and beef form the most valuable part. Deprive us of our foreign markets, and starvation and unheard of panics will be ours, worse than we have ever seen or heard of. Starvation, we say, in spite of our supplies, and as mice and rats suffocate and perish in heaps of wheat, malt and corn, so would we famish with our tremendous surplus.

OLEO-OIL, TALLOW AND STEARINE.

The advance in the price of all fats and greases for the last three weeks seems only the vanguard, as a still further advance is predicted through the unexpected and sudden rise last week of oleo-oil in Holland. This article will, in all probability go higher and it would not surprise us if by the end of this month it will be higher after a reaction on account of a better demand for oleomargarine in England, due to the advance of the price of butter. The English and Continental markets in butter show a much better and firmer feeling, and if the price should advance still more, so that butter has to be sold above one shilling per lb (25 cents), the demand for buterine and mixtures will set in, and oleo-oil will derive the benefit therefrom. For the last six months the lower grades of oleo-oil were totally neglected, with practically no sales for them in the Dutch and German markets, but in consequence of the better grades going up very rapidly, the lower grades of oil will now find a market. The pressers will no doubt again commence to resume the old practices and select the best second grade fats and use same in producing a No. 2 and 3 oils. This selecting of the above fats will reduce the quantity of tallow by about one-third and we do not hesitate to predict that through this manipulation, and through the heavy sales of tallow lately in the London market, which will cause a new demand upon our supply, the price of tallow may reach 4½ to 4¾ cents per lb before the beginning of December. Should the demand for oleo stock in Holland be lessened on account of the approach of colder weather, as is generally the case, then the price of oleo-stearine would not advance in proportion to other fats, owing to the increase in the production previously mentioned, as the making of it would be largely increased, when, at the same time, the refiners of lard and lard substitutes are less in need of it on account of the approach of the winter season.

NO SWINE PLAGUE OR HOG DISEASE.

We were very much surprised this week to receive several cables from readers of this paper in Germany, asking how serious the hog disease was in this country. We replied, of course, that there was no hog disease or swine plague in the sense of the word in existence, and we presume that speculators spread these reports in Europe for the purpose of bulling the markets and making European merchants buy. Such forcible methods will not avail, and lies, as it is well known, have short legs and are quickly caught. The markets will go up anyhow and do not have to be helped by false rumors.

Whenever there is any hog disease in this country or whenever anything occurs that might influence the markets considerably the readers of "The National Provisioner" will know it in due time and while we are glad to answer all inquiries, those who follow our journal carefully can frequently save cable expenses.

J. F. BEHN.

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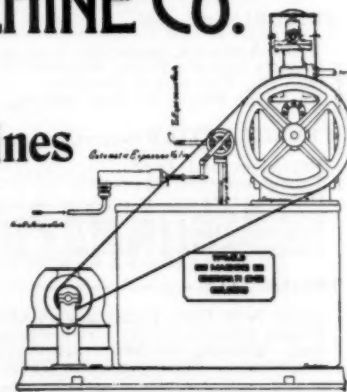
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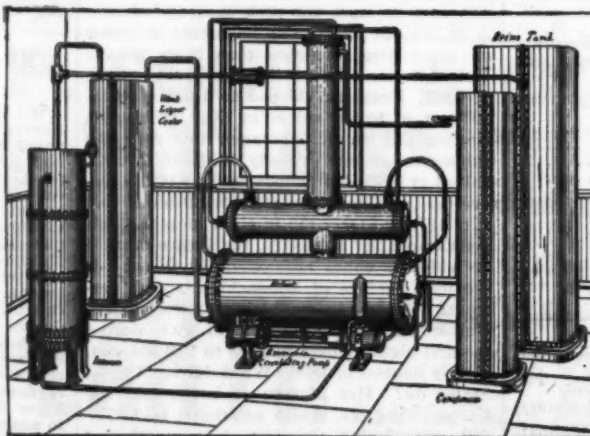
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OOOKE BROS., Oil Works,
Elizabeth, N. J.
HOTEL MARGARET, Brooklyn, N. Y.

PROVISIONS AND LARD.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

A DULL, DRAGGING MARKET has been the chief feature of the past week in hog products, as speculation has been more largely in grain, where the fluctuations are wider and the markets broader than in provisions. There has also been a continued disposition to depress these latter by the packers, led by Armour and Cudahy, as well as his packing company, though the receipts of hogs have not panned out, according to increased estimates for this week, having run from 2,000 to 4,000 daily, less than expected, with a gradually hardening market, on the competition of packers for the arrivals to supply their current trade and fill their old contracts. At the same time, the grain markets, until midweek, have generally been stronger, with the tendency in speculation then, to the bull side, which has encouraged outside bulls to trade in ground and made the shorts in hog products uneasy and disposed to cover, which has caused an advance, on light offerings, except when the packers have sold, to fill this demand, apparently to keep the market from going up. But midweek some of the larger packers turned buyers, including the Anglo, the Packing Company and the parties represented by Vilas, all of whom came in as good buyers on Wednesday, causing an advance for the day of 15c. on pork and lard and of 7½ on ribs, in spite of a break in wheat and in the corn market; in fact, it looked as if the shorts were taking advantage of the weakness in grain to cover their shorts in hog products; apparently pursuing the same policy as last week, of reducing their short lines of January stuff, whenever they could, without putting up prices too sharply on themselves. Indeed, the action of the packers would seem to indicate that they have changed their opinion of the future tendency of these markets to a lower basis on the new crop, and that they have abandoned the bear side, though they have sold so heavily of January stuff, in anticipation of lower hogs, on an enormous new corn crop, for the last three months, that it is a long, slow job to cover up their shorts, without advancing the market; hence, this daily seesaw of lower opening markets and higher closing, as a rule, on their more free purchases than sales, only resorting to the latter when they can no longer make the former. At the same time the small shorts have thus been kept quiet, and prevented from rushing into cover, and taking the market away from the packers. As to outside buying, there has been less of it, owing to the fact, as stated above, that the bulls have found better pasture in the grain pits, where they had the exporters and big traders to help them, instead of in the provision pit, where they have had the packers to fight, as for a year past. In our last we noticed a falling off in the exports of lard, or rather in the shipments from Chicago, but this week they have resumed their late volume, while that of meats has increased. At the same time reports are of a much better cash demand than for the last two weeks at Chicago, although in New York it has not yet been experienced, except in lard for refining for the domestic trade, which has been fair; and at the close has increased, owing to a better demand from Germany, though

the other Continental markets have remained out of ours, having plenty going forward on old contracts at lower prices. Yet there has been no new export demand for other products, either for Europe or the West Indies, the latter having being confined, as it has for some time past, to filling a few small orders, by the regular weekly steamers. European markets are naturally lower than ours, they are supplied by the heavy shipments that have been going forward for the last two months, made at lower prices, which keeps foreign markets under a parity with ours, as importers can buy cheaper from the packers' agents on the other side than here. As to the cause of the smaller receipts of hogs than expected, the only reason given is that it happened so; but it looks very much as if these increased estimates, both daily and weekly, have been given out lately, for their effect on the market, and to prevent products advancing too fast. It is quite possible, however, that this is but the first proof of the accuracy of the Government report of 7 per cent. less hogs in the country than a year ago, although some private authorities have endeavored to discredit that estimate by their own, of a supply equal to that of a year ago. Yet it is too early to judge of this, although the weather has been favorable to liberal shipments of late. There has been no further public complaint of disease among the hogs, and there is nothing new bearing upon the present or future supply. Speculation has run rather to lard, which has been stronger relatively most of the week than pork, while ribs have been weaker; but there is no special significance in the trading in any of these staples, it having been a packers' and professional traders' market all the week.

In beef products, however, there has been considerable improvement both in tierces and barrel stock, as well as in beef fats, the latter being fully explained under the head of "Tallow and Stearine." But New York City packers have advanced their prices on packet, family and extra India mess \$1, both in barrels and tierces, while there has been a very fair jobbing and export trade at the advance. This has been partly in sympathy with hog products, partly on better demand, and partly on the realization that these products, like others, have been selling too low, as well as on confidence that they will do better in the future, although the close money market still deters packers from accumulating stock, and buyers from anticipating wants, except it may be for foreign markets, where money is easy and the cost of carrying less.

SPOT BUSINESS in hog products has been rather disappointing, though there has been a little improvement in some departments of trade, as noted above; for, with exporters out of reach on new business, there has been nothing but the home trade to fall back upon, and that has been of a hand-to-mouth character; in fact, more so than usual at this season of the year; perhaps partly due to the disposition to buy as little as possible the present month pending election. This has had some influence in the speculative markets as well, more especially in grain than in provisions, where commission houses have advised their customers to take their profits and go slow on the bull side until after the third of November. As this has been the policy of

this trade for greater part of the last year, it is very little change from what we have had for months, yet consumption goes on at the recent large volume and local trade is about equal to the production of meats, both East and West, in which, chiefly, domestic trade consists. Prices have remained as a whole without change on the non-speculative articles, and there has been no special feature to note in any of them.

Last Saturday's market was weak and lower on free selling by the packers, and the big estimates of receipts of hogs of 45,000 for Monday in Chicago and 175,000 for this week, while the Saturday receipts at that point were double the estimates and last week's receipts in excess of the previous week's estimates. A decline in wheat on that day also helped the break of 20c. in pork, 15c. in lard and 7½c. in ribs. In New York the spot business was of no importance and hogs were ¼ off with the West.

On Monday light offerings of products and 3,000 less hogs than expected, caused an advance of 15c. in pork, 5c. in ribs and 2½ in lard. Spot Western lard in New York was quoted at 4.40, city 3.95@4c. nominal; 200 pork sold at 7.75@8.50 for mess, 500 city pickled hams at 9c. for 12 lb. and otherwise nothing but a jobbing trade.

On Tuesday hogs were again 3,000 under estimates in Chicago and only 19,000 against 42,000 the previous day; pork and lard 7½c. up, ribs, 5c. Sales in New York were 500 cash lard at 4.45 for Western in tierces and 3 tanks at 4.20, all for refining; 200 tcs. city at 4c. for refining, 100 iron bound do., 4½c.; 15 boxes of clear bellies, 5½c.; 25 do., 5½c.; 200 bbls. of pork as above, with hogs unchanged East and West.

Wednesday's markets were again higher, with packers buying; pork closing 15c. higher; lard, do.; ribs, 7½, notwithstanding over 1c. decline in wheat. Sales of spot pork in New York were 400 bbls., at the range of 7.75@8.25 for mess, and firm at those prices. Cash Western lard held at 4.60, the highest point yet, and tank do., 4.32½; city, 4.10, with 4c. bid. Sales 1,600 city pickled hams at 9½c., 600 ditto shoulders at 4c., though some brands were selling at 3¾; 25 boxes of 14-lb ribbed bellies at 5½c. boxed. Hogs were ¼ up at New York and generally from 5@10 up at Chicago. Beef hams have been quiet at \$15.50 last sales, cost and freight, New York. Canned beef of all kinds and sizes dull and featureless at former quotations.

(For later reports, if any, see pages 11 and 19.)

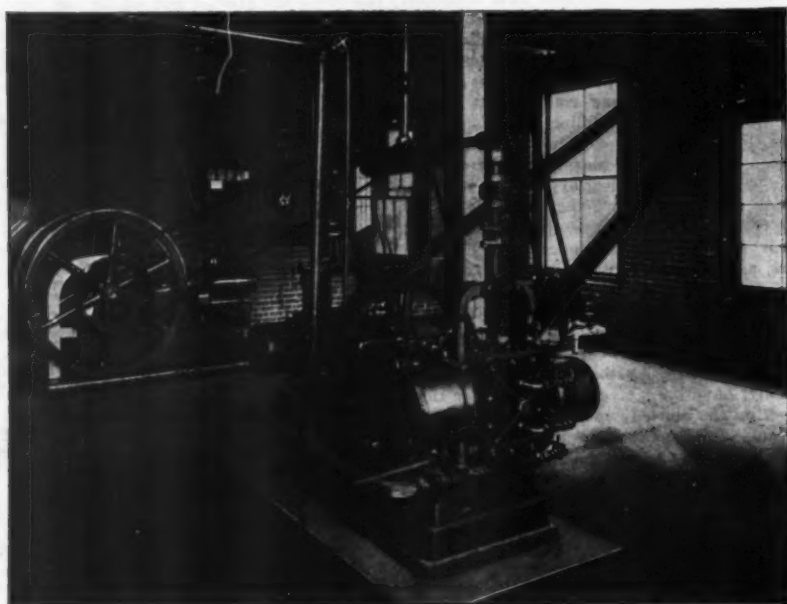
THE WORLD'S SUPPLY OF LARD.

Cable advices to the N. K. Fairbank Company give the following estimates of the stocks of lard held in Europe and afloat on the 1st inst., to which are added estimates of former years, and stocks in cities named:

	1896, Oct. 1.	1896, Sept. 1.	1895, Oct. 1.
Liverpool & Manchester.....	78,000	81,000	50,000
Other British ports.....	18,000	17,500	7,500
Hamburg.....	30,000	27,000	20,000
Bremen.....	2,000	2,500	3,000
Berlin.....	3,000	3,000	3,000
Baltic ports.....	15,800	17,000	18,000
Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Mannheim.....	1,800	2,500	2,000
Antwerp.....	45,000	40,000	25,000
French ports.....	17,800	19,000	13,000
Italian and Spanish ports.....	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total in Europe.....	211,500	209,500	139,500
Afloat for Europe.....	70,000	60,000	53,000
Total in Europe and afloat.....	281,500	269,500	192,500
Chicago, contract.....	205,362	249,721	29,689
Chicago, other kind.....	5,429	6,717	7,906
East St. Louis.....	1,157	1,259	770
Kansas City.....	8,636	12,788	2,967
Omaha.....	1,425	1,611	1,603
New York.....	15,965	22,930	9,489
Total tierces.....	519,474	564,517	249,794

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STOCKS OF PROVISIONS IN KANSAS CITY

AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS, SEPT. 30, 1896.

	Sept. 30, 1896.	Aug. 31, 1896.
Mess pork, bbls.....	2,077	2,590
Other kinds pork, bbls.....	1,827	2,546
P. S. lard, "contract," tcs.....	5,830	11,042
Other kinds lard, tcs.....	3,106	1,746
Short rib middles, lbs.....	997,941	2,267,376
Short clear middles, lbs.....	635,297	2,159,648
Extra S. C. middles, lbs.....	1,363,396	1,699,082
Long clear middles, lbs.....	120,124	147,785
Dry salt shoulders, lbs.....	1,761,450	3,167,276
D. S. bellies, lbs.....	712,025	833,806
S. P. shoulders, lbs.....	188,082	243,375
S. P. hams, lbs.....	8,362,743	6,828,219
S. P. bellies, lbs.....	2,894,097	3,906,244
S. P. California hams, lbs.....	1,464,620	2,309,112
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.....	813,091	766,725
Other cut meats, lbs.....	1,744,475	3,539,074

LIVE HOGS.

	Sept., '96.	Sept., '95.
Received.....	158,874	112,834
Shipped.....	34,240	10,717
Driven out.....	123,994	102,082

STOCKS OF PROVISIONS IN CHICAGO.

AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS, SEPT. 30, 1896.

	Sept. 30, 1896.	Aug. 31, 1896.
Mess pork, winter p'ck'd, new, bbls.....	101,388	119,605
Mess pork, winter p'ck'd, old, bbls.....	3,914	6,680
Mess pork, summer packed, bbls.....	195	196
Other kinds of barreled pork, bbls.....	28,436	32,682
Prime steam lard, "contract," tcs.....	208,362	249,721
Other kinds of lard.....	5,429	6,717
Short rib middles, lbs.....	37,351,630	49,116,046
Short clear middles, lbs.....	4,899,768	4,463,483
Extra short clear middles, lbs.....	6,015,161	8,770,039
Long clear middles, lbs.....	112,894	815,794
Dry salted shoulders, lbs.....	67,624	762,643
Sweet pickled shoulders, lbs.....	1,702,562	1,625,244
Sweet pickled hams, lbs.....	14,888,057	14,900,638
Dry salted bellies, lbs.....	4,607,072	7,565,526
Sweet pickled bellies, lbs.....	4,331,845	6,613,733
Sw. pickled Cal. or picnic hams, lbs.....	4,476,906	4,636,621
Sw. pickled Boston shoulders, lbs.....	944,255	1,752,922
Sweet pickled skinned hams, lbs.....	4,346,990	3,216,673
Other cuts of meats, lbs.....	9,256,281	9,314,820

* Of which about 750 tcs. made previous to Oct. 1.

MOVEMENT OF PRODUCT.

	Received, Sept., '96.	Shipped, Sept., '96.
Pork, bbls.....	334	38,875
Lard, gross weight, lbs.....	3,215,735	52,437,292
Meats, gross weight, lbs.....	12,848,480	73,611,778
Live hogs, No.....	664,095	183,761
Dressed hogs, No.....	140	3,297

Average weight of hogs received, Sept., 257; Sept., 1895, 242; Sept., 1894, 232.

STOCKS OF PROVISIONS IN SOUTH OMAHA, NEB.

AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS SEPT. 30, 1896.

	Sept. 30, 1896.	Aug. 31, 1896.
Mess pork, bbls.....	1,652	1,887
Other kinds barreled pork.....	1,619	2,567
P. S. lard, "contract," tcs.....	835	841
Other kinds lard, tcs.....	890	1,070
Short rib middles, lbs.....	3,771,155	4,324,044
Short clear middles, lbs.....	307,403	644,479
Extra S. C. middles, lbs.....	3,357,492	4,116,593
Long clear middles, lbs.....	73,841	81,047
Dry salt shoulders, lbs.....	235,139	399,044
D. S. bellies, lbs.....	764,592	715,016
S. P. hams, lbs.....	4,669,321	5,936,699
D. S. bellies, lbs.....	452,504	275,710
S. P. bellies, lbs.....	680,863	809,319
S. P. Cal. or p'c hams, lbs.....	1,238,090	1,868,823
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.....	808,649	1,193,370
Other cut meats, lbs.....	1,437,257	2,463,736

LIVE HOGS.

	Sept., 1896.	Aug., 1896.
Received.....	95,067	80,662
Shipped.....	12,442	11,542
Driven out.....	81,778	67,937

* In reporting this stock August 31, 1896, an error was made of 995,670 lbs.

THE BOOK WILL BE A GREAT AID TO MANAGERS AND SUPERINTENDENTS. SEND ORDER NOW. SEE BLANK, PAGE 19.

IMPORTS OF PROVISIONS, TALLOW AND STEARINE INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM DURING THE FIRST EIGHT MONTHS OF 1896.

Provisions.

BACON.

In the First Eight Months.	Imports.—Cwts.			Value of Imports.—Pounds.		
	1896.	1895.	1894.	1896.	1895.	1894.
From United States.....	1,820,711	1,877,662	1,766,544	2,691,881	3,222,172	3,510,019
" Denmark.....	838,352	669,303	841,786	1,839,434	1,624,997	1,580,386
" Canada.....	2,0164	139,591	129,368	256,947	256,947	264,936
" Other countries.....	79,437	80,776	62,989	202,131	217,626	167,942
Total.....	3,009,564	2,767,332	2,800,677	5,131,351	5,321,742	5,523,283

HAMS.

From United States, bulk.....	1,021,428	920,894	787,299	2,144,967	2,062,195	1,934,098
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BEEF (SALTED).

From United States.....	163,571	138,036	115,961	205,798	180,697	230,988
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BEEF (FRESH).

From United States.....	1,345,185	1,093,299	1,188,399	2,748,601	2,289,817	2,526,187
" Other countries.....	317,620	326,972	215,456	429,446	489,392	323,673

PORK (SALTED).

From United States.....	91,612	89,661	97,162	119,425	125,310	161,485
" Other countries.....	85,273	62,188	62,914	84,486	67,740	73,835

PORK (FRESH).

From Holland.....	119,180	130,712	60,611	275,970	310,694	142,847
" Belgium.....	12,927	14,424	15,361	32,597	35,660	38,594
" Other countries.....	6,042	8,867	14,991	11,544	18,816	40,769

Total.....	138,149	154,063	90,962	319,211	352,160	222,210
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MEAT (UNENUMERATED).

From United States.....	39,130	21,331	19,097	63,434	36,317	35,743
" Holland.....	118,765	116,833	74,896	251,004	249,444	163,748
" Other countries.....	32,408	33,098	30,729	63,101	68,955	73,791

Total.....	190,303	171,262	124,722	378,139	354,716	273,282
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MEAT (PRESERVED OTHERWISE THAN BY SALTING).

Beef.....	247,739	302,453	176,734	638,354	751,552	490,063
Mutton.....	94,691	126,569	77,113	156,167	209,090	135,331
Other sorts.....	128,622	122,138	95,790	368,024	370,105	327,079

Total.....	470,952	551,160	352,627	1,161,535	1,330,747	952,473
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MUTTON (FRESH).

From Germany.....	3,869	6,428	7,017	8,945	15,409	17,067
" Holland.....	99,290	62,830	67,958	225,496	149,443	155,217
" Australasia.....	1,343,846	1,163,953	948,449	2,342,965	2,190,095	1,856,061
" Argentine Republic.....	553,604	469,670	367,900	740,861	849,949	677,471
" Other countries.....	1,966	42,509	48,436	3,205	89,062	139,543

Total.....	2,002,245	1,748,390	1,416,740	3,321,382	3,084,050	2,836,349
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MARGARINE.

From Norway.....	6,101	5,709	7,062	16,118	15,533	20,044
" Holland.....	548,657	560,148	717,751	1,467,535	1,617,911	1,939,589
" France.....	19,326	15,653	20,671	66,466	68,228	82,067
" Other countries.....	14,097	15,913	16,806	37,052	40,573	42,068

Total.....	587,791	597,423	761,289	1,567,191	1,632,245	2,082,768
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LARD.

From United States, in bulk.....	1,206,329	1,176,083	967,555	1,647,420	2,040,715	1,907,161
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Provisions.—More numerous consignments of all goods have been received excepting those of Pork, Preserved Meat, Fresh Mutton and Margarine; and the only instances of a decrease for the eight months were afforded by Fresh Pork, Preserved Meat and Margarine.

Tallow and Stearine.

From United States.....	762	1,827	23	1,746	3,382	33
" Russia.....	100,107	74,262	55,411	1,999	85,722	73,307
" Argentine Republic.....	276,684	69,842	148,046	260,172	62,437	179,284
" Australasia.....	1,053,731	1,236,976	963,845	1,455,566	1,454,378	1,236,620
" Other countries.....	139,117	130,612	154,927	166,286	156,121	145,446

Total.....	1,569,431	1,493,509	1,272,299	1,662,211	1,766,085	1,634,590
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Tallow and Stearine.—Imports were on a reduced scale, but without causing a deficiency to appear in the year's total.

New York Cash Register Exchange.

All kinds of cash registers sold at retail prices, cash or easy payments.

104 East 14th Street, New York.

The seed house in course of erection of the Givanovich Oil Company, Natchitoches, La.; loss, \$6,000; insurance, \$3,000. Mr. John A. Barlow, general manager, assisted by Mr. George Freeman, superintendent, with his characteristic energy, has already made preparations to rebuild.

It will pay butchers to read the adv. on the outside cover of the Enterprise Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia, Pa. They call attention to their new power meat chopper.

This machine having no gears, it is absolutely noiseless, and another advantage of it is that its knives and plates last twice as long without sharpening as do those in inferior choppers. Butchers should show their enterprise by having such a good machine as this in their markets. The Enterprise people will gladly send a catalogue on application, giving a full description.***

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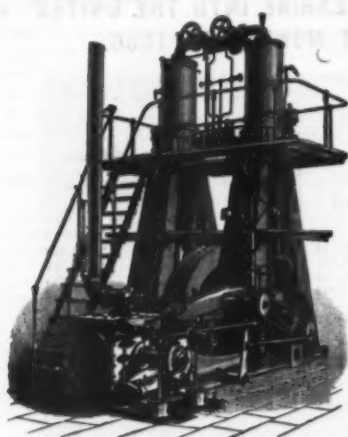
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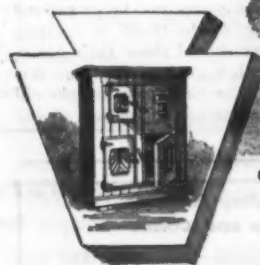
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Philadelphia, Pa.

TALLOW AND STEARINE.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

TALLOW has undergone another stand-off between buyers and sellers, the first half of the present week, as has been the case recently, with last week's top prices bid and $\frac{1}{4}$ c. more asked, without business in city, in hhds. at New York, up to this writing, 4c. having been asked since our last, with $\frac{3}{4}$ c. bid; and on one day $\frac{3}{4}$ by an exporter, who is supposed by the trade to be short on old contracts, from the fact that his bid of $\frac{3}{4}$ last week was for 1,000 hhds., of which he secured only 500, as reported in our last, giving the impression that he is short for the balance of that amount still. In view of this, and of the reduced stock of city tallow reported in our last, as variously estimated from 1,000 to 1,500 hhds., melters have been very firm in their views and refuse to shade 4c., while they have been holding in tcs. at $\frac{1}{4}$ c. The only business done at the seaboard, so far reported, has been at $\frac{3}{4}$ up to 4c. for country, pkgs. free, the latter being for what is called edible, but what is used for choice soap making, partly for export. So far, therefore, we have to add to last week's stocks this week's production of 800 hhds., making 1,800 to 2,300 hhds., less the 200 due on weekly contract, which would leave the stock about 1,500 to 2,000 hhds. at the end of this week, after making allowances for what has been sold in bbls. The market for soap greases, and greases of all kinds in fact, has continued well sold up, both at the seaboard and at the West, to fill old short contracts of exporters, of which a considerable amount is still said to be outstanding both at New York and Chicago, where free sales of choice packers' tallow have been made at 4c., with that still bid and $\frac{3}{4}$ up to $\frac{3}{4}$ asked for No. 2 packers', although the amounts of the sales have not been given in figures. But that market, as well as other Western centers, are said to have been cleaned up on current production, as they have been for some time past, leaving no accumulations at any point, except such as have been made by the soap makers, in anticipation of future wants, or to supply an increased consumption of their products. As to which of these views is correct, there is still doubt, but the general belief is that they have pretty liberal stocks on hand for their near future wants, so far as the big soap makers are concerned, while the smaller ones are supposed to be buying from week to week for their current wants, and this, together with the export demand to cover old short contracts, keeps the markets at the interior and seaboard alike relieved of any surplus, except that in New York, which has now been reduced to so small a figure that it leaves the melters in a perfectly independent position, having won in their long standoff with the exporters, whom they have slowly but steadily forced up from 3 to 4c. Had anybody predicted such an advance as this in tallow three months ago, he would have been laughed at by the trade, for it was then confidently believed that the current production was largely in excess of home consumption, and that, if the exporters only held off long enough, they would be able to make the price again. But it would seem that they were too confident of this, and that, as our

market advanced, they kept selling short, on the other side, believing in their ultimate ability to control the market, instead of which they have put themselves in a hole, where they have been compelled to bid prices up on themselves, in order to cover their shorts. To this they were forced by the unexpected late heavy buying, by the big soap makers of Cincinnati and Chicago. Whether the present strength and activity will continue, when these foreign short sales are covered, is a question; for, although they may keep the Continental markets supplied for the present, the English markets have been steadily advancing, on reduced supplies of Australian, until they are very nearly on a parity with ours, and are liable, at any time to come in as buyers here, should there be any increase of offerings, or tendency to an easier market. It would seem, therefore, that tallow, as well as all other products of beef fat, is on a higher basis for the near future, if not permanently, for the same exhaustion of stock of all other products of this staple, as well as of tallow, has occurred.

On Saturday last there was nothing done, as usual, and the feeling was easier than the close on Friday, as there was a drop of 15c. in lard, and the refusals that were denied at 4c. on Friday were not wanted on Saturday.

On Monday $\frac{3}{4}$ was bid and 4c. asked for city in hhds. at New York, though only one exporter was bidding that price, and the local trade only $\frac{3}{4}$. 500 tcs. of country were sold at $\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ c. for fair to prime stock, pkgs. free, while 400 tcs. of city were reported, done recently on P. T. quoted $\frac{1}{4}$ c. asked and $\frac{1}{2}$ for city edible. Country edible $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$, the former for choice soap stocks.

On Tuesday 400 pkgs. of country were sold at $\frac{3}{4}$ to 4c., the latter so-called edible, $\frac{3}{4}$ being for good and $\frac{3}{4}$ for prime, while $\frac{3}{4}$ was bid for city in hhds. and 4c. asked, without sales.

On Wednesday 250,000 lb of country were sold at $\frac{3}{4}$ to 4c., for both extremes, with city still nominal, as last quoted. Bone grease also sold in Chicago at $\frac{2}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ c. and choice and No. 2 packers' tallows at the prices above quoted, with 4c. still bid for the former and $\frac{3}{4}$ c. asked for the latter.

At the close of last week, the Paris market had advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ franc to 44 $\frac{1}{2}$, while the London market maintained the advanced of a shilling midweek, with 533 tons sold at the public sales out of 721 tons offered.

STEARINES have sympathized with the lard and the tallow markets, or rather have followed the advanced cost of raw material, though lard stearine has been in very limited demand, both home and export, and the advance has been more nominal than real, city pressed stock in New York having been raised from 5 to 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ c., while Western, that was offered at $\frac{1}{4}$ last week, to arrive has been withdrawn from the market, and refiners at the East seem to be supplied, either from their own manufacture, or from former purchases, for forward delivery. But oleo stearine has been wanted at the West, as well as East, at steadily advancing prices, which refiners refused to pay, except as compelled, for immediate wants. The result was an advance, from $\frac{1}{2}$ up to 5c., with sales at the latter figure in Chicago on Wednesday, while $\frac{1}{4}$ was bid in New York and 5c. asked. Outside of these moderate sales, only two cars were reported previously in the

week at $\frac{1}{4}$ c. Chicago. One cause of this advance, in addition to that in tallow, has been a very marked one in oleo oil in Rotterdam, while compound lard refiners are using more oleo stearine, since the price of lard has passed above that of compound lard, after months of opposite conditions. But these refiners made fair purchases the previous two weeks, at the time they bought crude cotton oil in the South quite freely, thus anticipating their near future wants in both.

OILS, as noted above, have been very strong on the other side, owing to very light stocks, which were reduced almost to nominal figures at the close last week, at as high as 40, if not 41-2 florins, though denied here at the time, as the latter figure was asked and the former bid for choice brands at the close of last week, when refusals could not be obtained on Harrison's at the top figure. This was the condition of things on Monday, with nothing whatever reported doing and neither news nor quotations from the other side.

On Tuesday small sales were reported at 40 to 41 florins, without specifying brands or amounts.

On Wednesday there had been arrivals of two steamers at Rotterdam, and a more active business was reported; in fact, some reports said a large business, with all the arrivals taken, at an excited advance, up to 47 florins for Harrison's extra, but the amount of the sales were kept secret, as well as the prices for other brands, as there has been an apparently combined effort on the part of exporters to suppress all news in relation to that market.

STOCK YARD NOTES.

The marks in the \$5 jackpot on the hog receipts for next week are: Frank Bixby, 180,000; James Turner, 175,000; Henry Lauer, 170,000; George Pratt, 170,000; Charlie Goepfer, 165,000; George Chandler, 165,000. Harry Booth won the last one, having marked 175,000. The official receipts were 186,422.

Thomas Edward Goggin, Swift's well-known hog buyer, was married to Miss Charlotte Louise Daly last week.

Following are given receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep at four markets for September, 1896, and the first nine months of the year, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
September—			
Chicago	248,244	664,095	377,058
Kansas City.....	230,000	159,000	110,300
Omaha	73,058	95,067	53,272
St. Louis.....	86,390	111,260	32,442
September, 1896..	637,692	1,020,422	573,072
August, 1896.....	523,415	812,341	415,302
September, 1895..	594,025	676,679	488,537
Nine months—			
Chicago	1,949,200	5,502,199	2,695,708
Kansas City.....	1,152,000	1,892,000	729,500
Omaha	389,393	893,705	243,921
St. Louis.....	556,999	1,109,846	501,184
Nine months 1896..	4,047,301	9,457,750	4,170,313
Nine months 1895..	3,898,003	8,599,476	3,610,708
Same period 1894..	4,345,904	9,358,315	2,932,563

In provisions it looks as if there was something of a contest just now between different packing interests. Armour and Viles-Robbins last week covered their shorts with a flourish, excepting, presumably, to be able to do their January selling on a much better basis. Some of the other packers, notably the English concerns, did so much selling while the Armour buying was going on that when it ceased there was no place for anybody else to do any January selling.

The 186,481 hogs received at Chicago last week averaged 253 lbs., against 252 lbs. the previous week, 256 lbs. a month ago, 244 lbs. two months ago, and 234 lbs. the corresponding week last year.

W. H. Mallory has returned from Texas and the Indian Territory. He says the prospect for cattle feeding is poor, and that there will be fully one-third less cattle than last year. He says the cotton crop is about the same as last year, as the larger acreage makes up for the smaller yield.

Average weight of hogs at Kansas City last month, 226 lbs., against 216 lbs. for August and 212 lbs. for September, 1895. Average at Sioux City last month, 281 lbs., against 237 lbs. a year ago.

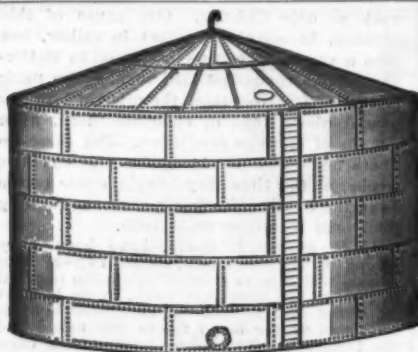
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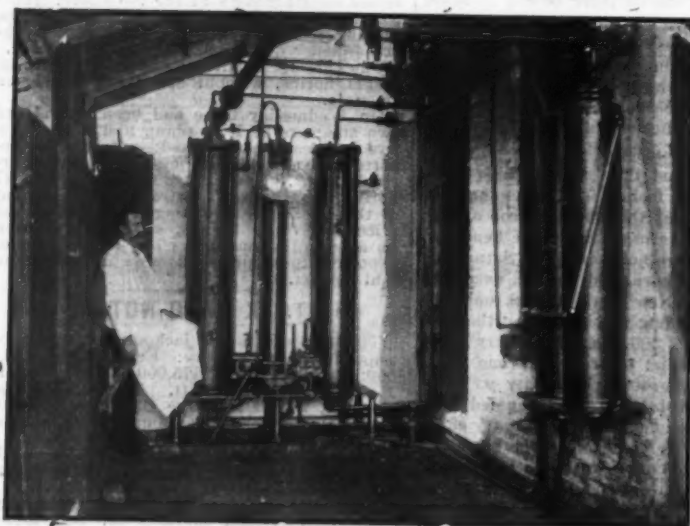
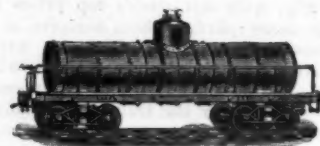
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Complete Outfits for Pork and Beef-Packing Houses, Oleo-Oil
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Works, Meat Canning and Beef Extract Factories.

REFRIGERATING PLANTS INSTALLED.

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

PACKER HIDES.—The sales of hides for the past week have not been large. In the first place the packers are well sold up, and with a rising market they are not anxious to push sales, and then the tanners having bought freely for a couple of weeks, most of them have enough hides on hand for a few weeks, so that it is not surprising that there have not been many sales. The packers, however, have sold enough to enable them to establish new prices, and now the lowest figure for native steers is 9c., and any offers at less than that are not considered. The slaughter of cattle has been light for several weeks, so that there is no probability of an excess of hides, at least for a long time to come.

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lb and up, are strong at 9c., at which figure several thousand were sold, so that now that figure is well established.

No. 1 BUTT-BRANDED STEERS, 60 lb and up, 7½c., at which the price seems firmly fixed unless another ¼c. is added.

No. 1 TEXAS STEERS, 60 lb and up, 8c., at which price two cars were sold, with the light, 50 to 60 lb, at 7½c., and extreme light at 7¼c.

No. 1 COLORADO OR SIDE-BRANDED STEERS, 60 lb and up, 6½c., at which figure 2,000 were sold. Now 7c. is talked of, and some claim that a sale was made at 7c.

BRANDED COWS, 55 lb and up, are very firm at 7c., with sales at that price.

NATIVE COWS, 55 lb and up, are very firm and scarce at 8¼c., with some asking 8½c.

LIGHT COWS are now held the same price as heavies, and sales have been made at 8¼c.

BULLS, 6½c. for natives and 5½c. for branded.

CHICAGO COUNTRY HIDES.—The market for country hides is very strong and hides are scarce and hard to find, even at the present high prices. There seems to be but one way out for the tanner, and that is that he must get more for the finished product, as at present rates of hides and leather the tanner is sure to face a loss. It is true that leather has advanced, but it has not done so in proportion to the advance in hides. Buff hides are ¼c. higher than they were in October, 1895, when they were considered very high, and 3c. higher than they were in October, 1894, and 3½c. higher than in 1893, or practically double the price of October, 1893, though leather has not shown any such advance in that time.

BUFFS, 40 to 60 lb, seem to be steadily gaining strength, and 8c. seems to be the lowest quotations. As showing the rapid advance in one week, we note a sale of 1,000 buffs and No. 2's made early in the week, at 7¼c. and 6½c. Later 800 were sold at 7½c. and 7c. for 1's and 2's, respectively, and now 8c. is the lowest price that will be considered.

NATIVE STEERS, 60 lb and up, free of brands and grubs, are steady and firm at 7½c. for No. 1's and 6¼c. for No. 2's.

SIDE-BRANDED STEERS, 6c. flat.

HEAVY COWS, 60 lb and up, meet with good demand at firm prices, and are quoted 7c. for No. 1's and 6½c. for No. 2's.

SIDE-BRANDED COWS, 6c. flat.

BULLS are in but little demand and 6½c. for No. 1's seems to be the limit and 5½c. for the No. 2's.

CALFSKINS, 7 to 15 lb, have shown a further advance the past week, and 10c. is now the quotation, though some say that 9½c. is all that country skins will bring.

KIPS, 15 to 25 lb, are in better demand, and as the price advances the tanners are more anxious to get them. They are readily taken, at 8½c. for No. 1's and 7c. for No. 2's.

DEACONS, steady, without much demand at 37½@40c.

SLUNKS, 20@25c.

HORSE HIDES are in better request, and prices are firmer. The quotations are \$2.50 @ \$2.65, selected.

SHEEPSKINS have at last attracted more attention, and the market has been well cleared up. A sale of lambs and shearlings was made at 30c., and now there are no desirable lots on the market to offer.

NEW YORK.

GREEN SALTED CITY HIDES.—The market is quiet. Holders of hides are asking prices above the views of tanners, and that in connection with large sales last week has given a check to selling. Tanners cannot see their way clear to follow up every purchase with higher prices, as leather has not advanced enough to warrant their paying even present prices in hides, much less to pay the prices that the dealers ask. There have been but few sales this week, and those have been made at last week's prices. We quote:

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lb and up, 8¼@9c.; the outside figure is what is asked, but the inside represents the sales.

BUTT-BRANDED STEERS, 60 lb and up, 7¼@7½c., with sales of 1,200 at 7¼c., and asking now 7½c.

SIDE-BRANDED STEERS, 60 lb and up, 6¼@6½c., with sales of 1,200, at 6¼c., and asking 6½c.

COWS, 6¼@7c., flat.

BULLS, 6¼@7c.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market is firm and readily absorbs all receipts. Most of those coming in are cows, and after selecting for the various purposes are easily placed at full prices. We quote for cows, 6¼@7c.

CALFSKINS.—The regular receipts from the New York City butchers are readily placed by the salters about as fast as cured. There has not been any change in prices.

HORSE HIDES.—The market has improved in sympathy with other hides, yet prices have not advanced in proportion. We quote, \$2.50@2.65.

SHEEPSKINS.—There has been a better

BOSTON.

HIDES.—The market is strong and though it has been slow to respond to the steady advance at other hide centers, the tanners of upper stock realize that there is but one of two things to do, and that is "put up or shut up"—put up higher prices for hides, or shut up their tanneries—and they are not likely to do the latter, now that daylight seems to be near at hand. The Eastern upper leather tanners have not had what might be called a glorious time for the past few years, and have not worked to full capacity for a long time, but a strong effort is now being made to get more for leather, and while some advance has been made, it is far from satisfactory.

BUFF HIDES are now quoted 7¼@8c., with 8c. being the most probable figure. New England hides are scarce and very firm, with a reported sale at 7c., flat.

CALFSKINS are in better demand, and the market has been well sold up, and prices are firmer.

PHILADELPHIA.

HIDES.—The market has advanced in sympathy with other hide centers, though the dealers express the belief that hides are high enough, and that to continue the advance will be to make a mistake, as tanners are

certainly not in a position to pay extremely high prices, and if hides are forced much higher, tanners will be compelled to stay out of the market, as there is no probability that leather can be forced up to correspond with the prices of hides, at least not for some time to come. We quote for country hides:

STEERS, 7½c.

COWS, 6½@7c.

BULLS, 5½@6c.

SUMMARY.

In closing up the situation for the week we find that the market is very strong on all grades of hides, though the hide dealers have not secured the advance that they were trying for. This, however, does not indicate any weakness in the situation, but rather a disposition on the part of tanners to hold off from buying rather than pay steadily advancing prices. It is questionable whether it is wise for the hide men to force prices so high that tanners will be obliged to refuse to purchase for the season that in such cases the reaction is likely to hurt all parties concerned.

It is conceded that the supply of hides is not large, and yet there is no reason why tanners should pay more than they can realize for the finished material. There has been a great deal said of late in the daily papers about the great leather combination controlling the prices of both hides and leather, but nothing can be further from the truth, for the very good reason that they are not in a position to do so. Up to the present time hides have advanced much more than leather, and it would be worse than folly for tanners to continue to pay advancing prices for hides when there is no prospect of leather advancing sufficiently to show a profit for tanning.

Taken as a whole, the market is in a good condition and will no doubt fully hold the present firmness, provided prices are not run to a point at which a break must take place.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

The firm of Tiles & Price, groceries and meat market, Beebe, Ark., is dissolved.

A call has been issued for a meeting of the creditors of Joseph Copland, formerly groceries and meat, of New Britain, Conn.

The Diamond Ice Co., of Stanford, Conn., has assigned.

A real estate mortgage of \$1,000 has been given by the Fulton County Tannery, of Cascade, Ga.

The firm of George W. Lewis & Co., butchers, Mesa, Ariz., is dissolved, its successors being L. R. Lewis & Bro.

The firm of Moncrief & Anderson, market, Atlanta, Ga., is dissolved, R. L. Anderson being its successor.

Tibbetts Lafayette, retail provisioner, Boothbay, Me., has given a mortgage of \$200.

H. R. Paul, provisions, Kittery, Me., has sold real estate to the amount of \$1,500.

Frank B. Davidson is succeeded by Fred E. Muzzy in the retail provision business in Sterling, Mass.

A mortgage of \$500 against Arthur W. Pickins, retail provisioner, Boston, Mass., has been discharged.

Charles Rund & Co. are succeeded in the meat business at Bessemer, Mich., by Charles Rund.

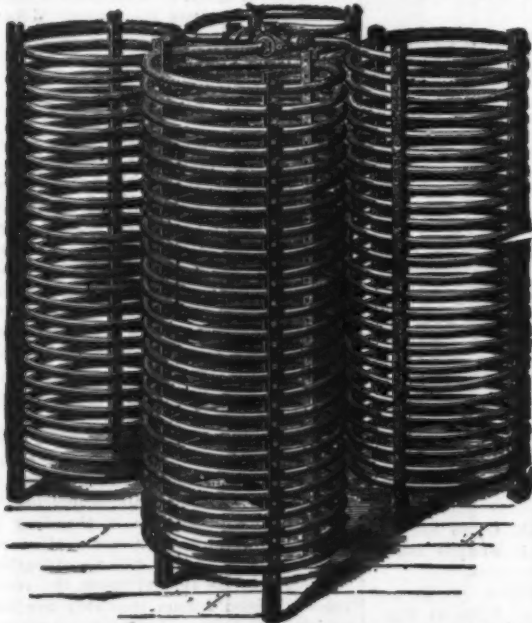
Charles Winnebriener, meat market, Big Rapids, Mich., has given a bill of sale for \$450.

Devitt & Miller, groceries and meat, Rondout, N. Y., are succeeded by John E. Miller. Jacob Schmidt, meat, Leipsic, Ohio, has given a chattel mortgage for \$520.

W. George Hoffman, meat, Perrysburg, Ohio, has given a real estate mortgage for \$1,300.

The meat market of W. E. Andrews, in Cortland, N. Y., has been closed by the Manhattan Beef Co., which filed a bill of sale with the county clerk.

Harris A. Bemis & Co., wholesale provisions, Worcester, Mass., have filed a petition of insolvency.

FARRELL & REMPE CO.MANUFACTURERS OF
IRON PIPE COILS**For ICE AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES.**

PIPE WELDING BY ELECTRICITY.

AMMONIA FITTINGS OF ALL KINDS.

Sacramento and Carroll Avenues, CHICAGO, ILL.

SEE COUPON PAGE 27.**James D. Cardell & Co.****PIPE BENDING WORKS,**

Manufacturers of

Coils of Wrought Iron Pipe,

For Ice and Refrigerating Machines,

Chemical Works, Soap Factories.

COILS OF ANY DESIRED WELDED LENGTH.

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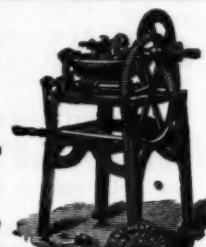
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It is recommended and endorsed by the leading veterinarian surgeons and horse dealers in the world.

It is a sure cure and preventive for all diseases of horses' hoofs, and after twenty-five years in the market still leads in popular favor.

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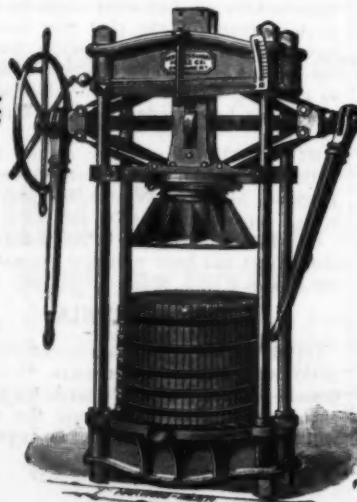
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Provisions, Cooperage, Etc.

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ROTTERDAM REVIEW.

Sept. 29.—The past week showed more activity in the provision trade, the demand having increased materially. The importers now feel much better, because should the falling off of the demand have assumed larger proportions, it would have brought forth an anxiety to clear out the stock on hand as soon as possible, which, without doubt, could only have been carried out at the expense of much lower prices.

This week short fat backs, both of heavy and light average weight, sold by Chicago packers at unchanged prices, as compared with prices in the beginning of this month. Chicago at this moment is in a very good position to sell backs here, because the Eastern packers who sell the bulk of this cut are asking many florins above the Chicago price.

Notwithstanding the big price difference, North P. & P. C. sold this week some small quantities at the high price. In the last week some transactions have been closed in compound lard. Antwerp has bought fair quantities, very probably because pure lard advanced materially of late. The German trade seems to be very satisfactory, with good demand, especially for pure lard. Compared with last week, the domestic bacon trade remains unchanged.

Hogs and cattle continue to be in good demand at unchanged prices, markets all over the country closing firm. Here and there some cases of disease are reported and the government has imposed a quarantine on stock where it has broken out.

In oleo oil there has to be reported a continuance of last week's firmness; extra quality sold at 34 to 35 florins, at which prices later nothing more could be got. Swift & Co. were limited at 36 florins, at which price till yet could not be sold. Now that the firm feeling is general with all the importers, and position of the article much improved in face of small shipments, and stocks and higher butter prices, it would not be surprising to see moderately higher prices in the near future. Some are talking of 40 florins, with so much confidence as if some thousand tierces were sold already at this price. Sales for the week amount to 3,360 tierces; stocks, 2,261 tierces; shipments, 5,535 tierces. Coconut, palm oil, tallow, etc., are all firm and higher. It seems there is quite a demand for fat in England at present. Sweet fat for cooking purposes is much higher.

Neutral lard is much firmer, in sympathy with lard and oleo oil; offers on shipment vary from 31 florins to 32½ florins; at 31 florins transactions have been closed. At the spot fairly large quantities sold at 32 florins; stocks are very small and the demand very lively.

Cotton seed oil remains quiet, but very firm. Strictly choice butter grade sold at 24 florins, under which price nothing can be got. Not much improvement in demand has been witnessed.

Established 1867.**L.A. SALOMON & BRO.,**

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IMPORTERS

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Well-known Brands.

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Superfine Bolted

Fullers Earth

for Bleaching and Refining

Lard, Cottonseed and other Animal and Vegetable Oils, Tallow, Greases, etc.**GUM DEXTRINE**

(For Labeling on Wood and Tin).

Best German Potato Flour.**Powdered French and Italian Talc.****Superfine Pure Silex (Flint).****Mineral White (called Silex).****Magnesian White (A Soap Dryer).****Sulphate of Barytes,****Calcined Plaster, etc., etc.****Lasalite Preservative Paint,**
Acid and Waterproof.**For Painting of Storage Tanks, Iron Pipes, etc.***Correspondence Solicited.***COTTONSEED OIL.****WEEKLY REVIEW.**

CONTINUED ACTIVITY AND STRENGTH in refined yellow have been the features of this week's markets; a volume of business about equal to that of last, opening at 25c. and closing at 26c. in New York, the bulk of the business having been done on old short contracts for export. But in crude, at the Southern mills, there has been scarcely anything done up to this writing, as there has been so little seed coming forward and that only at prices the crushers were unable to pay, on new business, as refiners have steadily refused to raise their bids correspondingly, having procured enough two or three weeks ago to supply their wants for the immediate future. This condition of things has compelled the shutting down of a large number of mills; and in some sections almost a suspension of crushing is reported; in fact, almost a deadlock has been reached, and time only will demonstrate whether refiners will be compelled to come up to the present asking prices of the holders of seed, or they to come down to the old bidding prices, by crushers and refiners. The prices now asked at Southern mills for crude are 2½c. over the opening prices of the season and 2c. over those at which the bulk of the business so far has been done on this crop, 16½c. being asked in Texas f. o. b. at the mills, 17c. at the Atlantic Coast and 18c. in the Mississippi Valley, without bidding prices quoted, since early in the week, when 16¼@16½c were reported for three cars at Texas mills. This is the only transaction so far reported, although 200 bbls. of crude to arrive, and 60 on the dock, sold at 22c. New York midweek. This is an advance of 1c. over a week ago. Outside of prime yellow there has been less doing than last week in refined oils, though prices have gradually advanced in proportion, all being from 1c. to 1½c. higher than the selling prices of last week. There has been very little new business for export so far as can be ascertained, although there has been some local speculative demand, based upon reports of damage to the cotton crop by the late hurricane on the South Atlantic Coast. The continued strength in lard and tallow have also tended to strengthen the holders of oil, and there is no lack of confidence on their part as to the future of the market, especially in view of the reduced production of new oil, owing to the advanced prices of seed at the South and the stoppage of a large percentage of the mills. As to the real facts regarding the outcome of the crop, there is little that can be called new in the situation, that is, reliable. It is true there have been rumors of largely increased estimates by recognized private authorities, but the figures were so extreme that they seemed to contradict themselves, as did the correspondents of the authorities credited with the estimates. There has been little on which to base increased estimates of late, and the only way in which they could be accounted for would be by discrediting the former lower estimates. The Government report, due at the close of this week, will probably help clear up this doubt; but whether it will have any effect on the holders of seed is a question, as their views seem to be very generally fixed on higher prices, and it will no doubt be some time before the present deadlock can be broken, as the demand from refiners of compound lard does not promise a speedy revival, although a better domestic trade is being done in the latter staple, since the price of pure lard has gotten once more above the price of compound. This is about all there is to be said of the situation of the cotton oil market itself, yet there are indirect influences that

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Manufacturers of all kinds of

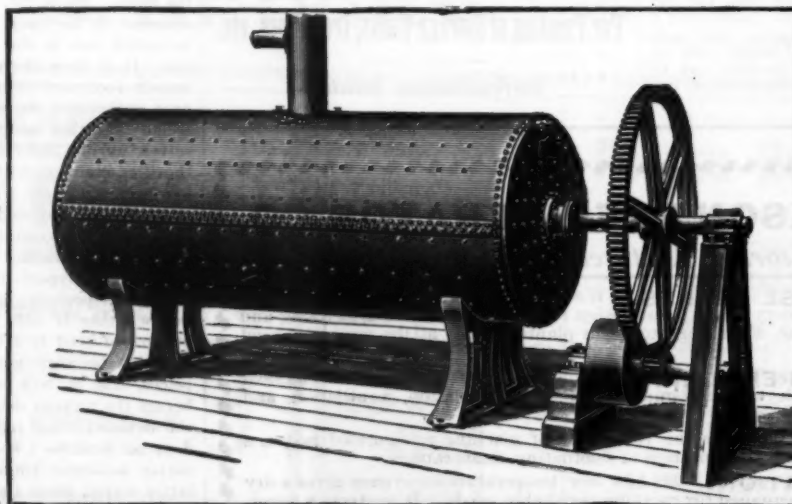
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Odorless in operation.

Give universal satisfaction.



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are likely to affect the future of this market. While there has been a halt in the demand for lard at the late advance, and while stocks of the latter are still larger than usual in this country and abroad, there has been another material reduction during the last month. At the same time, the corn market has advanced with wheat and other cereals, giving promise of still higher prices, notwithstanding the enormous new crop, as the export movement is in keeping with the free movement from the interior. This affords little prospect of getting much cheaper hogs on the opening of the new packing season, and if corn still further advances hogs must advance also in the end, establishing higher values for lard. As to other soap stocks, chiefly tallow, the outlook is still stronger, with a further tendency to higher prices, while stocks have been almost depleted, in this country, by the local soap makers and by exporters. This is equally true of greases, so that soap stocks of all descriptions are on a decidedly higher basis than for last year, and have advanced much more than cotton seed oil. These conditions would seem to indicate still higher prices for oil, and a better demand from the soap makers than has been experienced the past year, this being the great drawback to the bulls in cotton oil in their attempt to force the market for that product up, on the last crop. With the return of this demand, therefore, in part, if not in whole, on a prospective supply of oil, no larger than a year ago, it can scarcely be expected that we will see much, if any, lower prices than at present on this crop, and, possibly, we may see still higher, unless these competing staples and substitutes shall fall back again below their present parity.

Last Saturday there were sales of 3,000 bbls. prime summer yellow, New York delivery, at 25c., part done late on Friday, after our former report was closed, while 1,000 bbls. were sold on Saturday for October and November shipment at 26c., closing 25½ bid, 26 asked for regular delivery. It was on this day that the three tanks of crude at 16¼ @ 16½ at Texas mills, alluded to above, were sold.

On Monday sales of 1,500 bbls. more prime yellow were reported, done late Saturday at 25c. on the dock, with that bid freely and 26c. asked, and sales of 500 bbls. for October shipment at 26c. f. o. b. There were also considerable sales reported at Gulf ports at 25c. f. o. b. and of off yellow at 24¼ then, but no figures were named.

On Tuesday 500 bbls. prime yellow were sold at 25½c. prompt shipment; 150 bbls. red oil 24c. on the dock, 200 crude to arrive and 60 on the dock at 22c. in bbls.; also 1,000 prime yellow October-November shipment, 25½c.; 500 do., 26c.; 1,000 do. November, 26c., and 1,000 bbls. of prime white for export, at 27½c.

On Wednesday 1,000 bbls. of prime yellow sold at 26 early; for late shipment, 900 bbls. of white at 27½c., 400 butter oil at 27½ @ 28c.; 25½c. bid at the close, and 26 asked for yellow, with a little lull in the demand and a halt in the advance apparent. The prices of crude at the South were as quoted in general remarks, but entirely nominal.

In lard oil there has been a fair business early in the week at 40c. New York, since when it has been held at little firmer, in sym-

Josiah Macy's Sons,

Receivers of

COTTONSEED OIL

CRUDE AND REFINED.

191 Front Street
NEW YORK.

pathy with lard, without much doing. Corn oil has been quoted dull at 25½ @ 26c. per gal. In cotton seed meal and cake there has practically nothing been done at the North, owing to the light production of new crop, former prices being firmly maintained on light supplies of old, with only a jobbing trade.

(For later, report if any, see pages 11 & 19.)

We wish to draw the attention of our readers to the Cash Register Exchange advertisement. They keep in stock every make of registers, new and second-hand, and sell way below cost price, and on convenient terms. Those requiring one will do well to call and inspect their stock.

Elsner & Keil, of Wallabout Market, Brooklyn, whose advertisement is on page 45, report business improving, there having been an unprecedented run on their mild-cured, smoked hams, which is one of their specialties.

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Prime Summer White

FOR LARD COMPOUNDING.

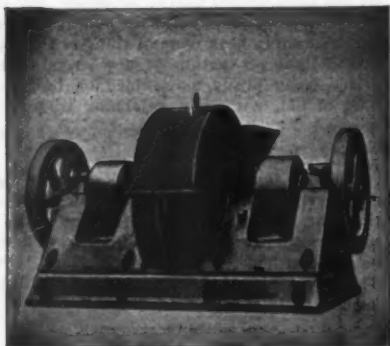
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DIAMOND FULLING AND SCOURING SOAP.

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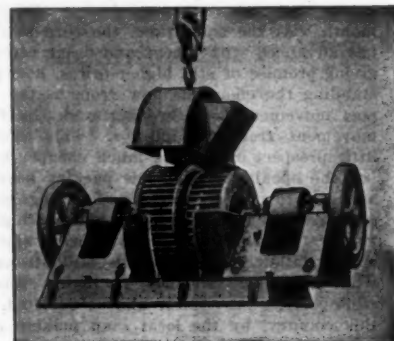
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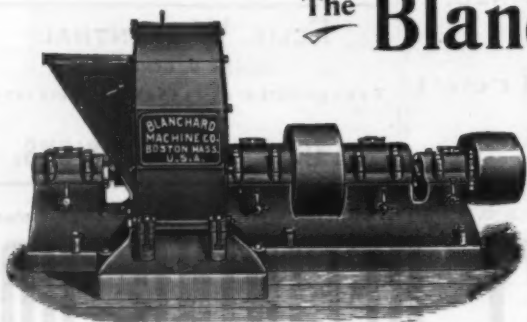
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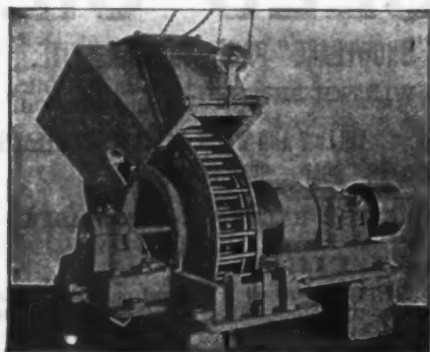


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Certificate of Analysis.

New York, July 1, 1896.

THE CALLERINE MANUFACTURING CO.,
612 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sirs:—We have analyzed and tested the preserving fluid called "CALLERINE," and have found the same to be an excellent and effective preservative for food of all kinds and to be free from harmful ingredients, and we therefore gladly endorse the use of same.

Respectfully,

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER ANALYTICAL LABORATORY.
H. E. Stilleke, Ph.D., Chief Chemist.

THE CALLERINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
612 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORTS.

STEARINES.

On Thursday 50,000 lb of city oleo stearine sold at 5c. in New York, and 100,000 lb rumored at the same price in Chicago. Also 1 car of off Western lard stearine at 4½c. New York, while prime was held at 4¼c. and city at 5¼@5½c., with the lard market.

Friday's markets were dull, with Chicago closed and refiners here doing little at 5c. in oleo.

OLEO OIL.

The sales of Harrison's was reported to be only 100 bbls. on Wednesday and none of other brands, according to some cables.

Neutral lard was held at 5½ in Chicago, without reported trading Thursday brought sales of 100 Harrison's Extra at Rotterdam, at 48 florins, or another one point advance.

Friday's markets were nominal at late advance to 47@48 florins in Rotterdam and to 6¼ New York for New York oleo oil.

COTTONSEED OIL.

On Thursday the whole list was higher and offerings light, 2,000 bbls. prime yellow selling at ½c. further advance to 26½c. for November-December shipment to France, making 7,000 bbls. taken for that market within a week from 25½c. up, and all on new business, of which about half was included in our last week's sales. This shipper says the market will go to 30c., as the French markets are coming right up to ours, as the Indian sesame and ground nut crops, as well as the African peanut, are slow. Crude in Texas was advanced to 17½c. at the mills, with 16½@17c. bid, or 2½@3½c. over opening season quotations. The seed is now generally held at \$9 through the South. The first sale of new crop cottonseed meal reported was made on Thursday at \$19.50 to arrive at New York. No coke offering or coming to that market. Seed oil held at 40@41c. with fair demand for export.

On Friday 17c. was bid and 18c. asked at South Atlantic mills and no quotations reported on Mississippi Valley points except 18c. asked, at one tank near Atlantic coast mills was sold, with 17c. asked at Texas and no business reported, but prime yellow was higher again, 500 bbls. selling, prompt, at 26½c.; 450 November, 27½c., with rumored sales of size at 27c. for France; 1,000 white 28½c., 500 butter 28½c., making 3,000 of the white, 1,000 butter and 15,000 to 18,000 prime yellow for the week, chiefly for export, leaving, it is estimated, all the way from 10,000 to 20,000 bbls. stock of old in New York at the close unsold. At close 500 yellow, 27c., closing at that.

TALLOW.

Greases have become so scarce that exporters are unable to buy lines, though having orders after having already taken over 15,000 tcs. since they began, West and East, as estimated by Mr. Marc. Thursday's market was unchanged, only 200 hhd. city being delivered on weekly contracts at last selling price, 3¼c., though nothing could be bought at that, and 50 hhd. out of town stock at that; 125,000 lb country at 3¼@4c., with further sales at 4c. in Chicago, and that bid for prime packers', and 4¼c. asked; exporters unable to pay the price East or West.

Friday's markets were unchanged and quiet on city, except edible, 400 tcs. selling at 4½c. for good to prime; 4¼c. for edible, 3¼c. bid, 4c. asked, in hhd.; 1,000 tcs. low grade, 3¼c. in Chicago local, and 500 to 1,000 edible there at 4¼c.

PROVISIONS AND LARD.

Friday's markets were mostly nominal and but slightly changed, if at all, with Chicago closed on the twenty-fifth anniversary of her great fire in 1871; 250 tcs. Western lard sold

New York, quoted \$4.62½, city \$4.10 nominal, 300 pork at Thursday's advance. Hogs unchanged at the ¼c. advance of Thursday in New York; 1,500 city shoulders, 3¼c.; 500 ditto hams, 9c.

The week's packing for week ending Wednesday was 315,000 hogs, against 275,000 a year ago. But the current week's receipts have been running smaller and from 3,000 to 8,000 daily under estimates, the latter for Thursday in Chicago, which opened higher on hogs by 5@10c., the latter for heavy, which have advanced lately 30c. in that market. Cudahy was buying pork, Hatley lard and packers generally ribs, causing an advance for the day of 7½c. in pork and ribs and 2½c. in lard. Sales spot lard New York 250 tcs., quoted \$4.62½ for Western; 200 city at \$4@4.10 for refining and 700 tcs. iron-bound ditto for Cuba for the week at 4½c.; 200 pork at an advance to \$8@8.75 for mess, \$8@10 for clear, \$10.50@12 for family, and 100 boxes clear bellies at 5½c.; refined lard \$4.90 Continent, \$5.25 South America and \$6.35 for Brazil in kegs; 4¼@4½c. for compound; 5½c. Chicago; 5¼c. New York asked for neutral.

LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

Bacon—Firm; demand fair; Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 33s.; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 29s. 6d.; long clear light, 35 to 38 lb, 29s.; long clear heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 28s.; short clear backs light, 18 lb, 26s. 6d.; short clear middles heavy, 45 to 50 lb, 22s. 6d.; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 30s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 18 lb, 25s. 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 48s. Tallow—Fine North American, 21s. 6d. Beef—Extra India mess, 50s.; prime mess, 40s. Pork—Prime mess fine Western, 47s. 6d.; medium Western, 40s. Lard—Firm; prime Western, 23s.; refined in pails, 25s. Cheese—Firm; demand, fair; finest American white (August) 48s.; finest American colored (August) 49s. Butter—Finest United States, 85s., good 60s. Turpentine—Spirits 21s. Rosin—Common 5s. 4¼d. Cottonseed oil—Liverpool refined, 17s. Linseed oil 17s. 9d. Petroleum—Refined 6¼d. Refrigerator beef—Forequarter 3¼d.; hindquarter, 5¼d.

Average weight of hogs in Chicago was 253 lb against 237 lb last year. Exports of provisions since Nov. 1, 1895, exceed previous season. The lessening of stocks in Chicago and change in sentiment have made bulls on provisions where bears existed. The export movement of lard was never larger. The consumption of provisions appears to be at a maximum point, while prices still remain near a minimum. Low price speculation is increasing; higher corn and a broader market will enhance values and secure handsome gains to tenacious holders. Packing March 1 to Oct. 1 was 8,320,000 hogs, against 6,785,000 last year.

CHICAGO.

(MALLORY, SON & ZIMMERMAN CO.)

(Written especially for The National Provisioner.)

HOGS.—In all probability at least a portion of the trade who have considered us a little mentally unbalanced during the past three or four weeks, on account of our "bullish" advices are willing by this time to admit that there was some cause for our position. The demand for hogs continues good, and the foreign and domestic demand for hog products is still limited only by the facilities for transporting it to the consuming districts. The trade seems to lose sight of the fact that we have had large stocks, especially of lard, held up to us for nearly two years, and a continuous decline to the lowest prices ever known or ever imagined even by the most pessimistic "bear" in the trade. As we have noted many times during the past few months, the American people, especially the speculators, are great on discounting the future, and, in our opinion, the heavy stocks, the two "bumper" corn crops, the general depression and doubtless other "bear" features have been fully discounted, and, although we will probably have comparatively large supplies of hogs during the coming winter, we still believe the situation warrants average or higher prices in the near future, at least. The quality of the hogs continues poor, exceedingly so when we take into consideration the large amount of cheap feed in the country. The hog season, as well as everything else, is several weeks earlier than we believed probable thirty days ago, is forcing free shipments of pigs and unmarketed hogs from some of the best hog sections in this country. Choice hogs are comparatively scarce, while the supply of pigs and light weights is on the increase. The provision market having advanced considerably, admits of the packers buying heavy hogs more freely, and the range in prices this week has been narrower than for some time past.

We do not advocate any great boom in the market, as present prices for hogs are fairly good compared with the cost of production and the price of other meats and breadstuffs, but we have confidence in the near future, and still advise buying good hogs freely, especially on all the breaks. Should outside speculation continue to increase in the provision market, as it has in wheat, we would not be surprised to see still higher prices. Neither do we believe that the packers would try to prevent a still further advance at this time, especially if it should require heavy short sales to accomplish that end. The advance in the hog market from the low time is about 50c. cwt. on heavy hogs, and while this advance may cause a temporary increase in the receipts, we do not look for anything more than natural reactions, for a while, at least.

CATTLE AND SHEEP.—The cattle market continues steady for choice grades, but the other grades were weaker, and prices declined 10@25c. on the medium grades of fat cattle. There is still a good demand for fat cattle, and as the financial situation improves more cattle will be fed.

Receipts of sheep and lambs continue heavy, but prices are comparatively low and with a strong demand for feeders prices averaged about steady.

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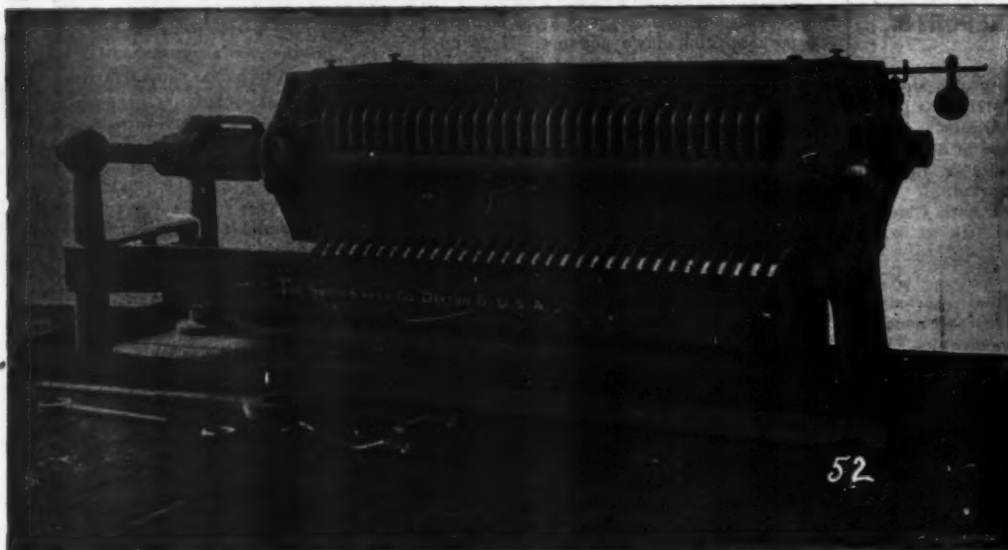
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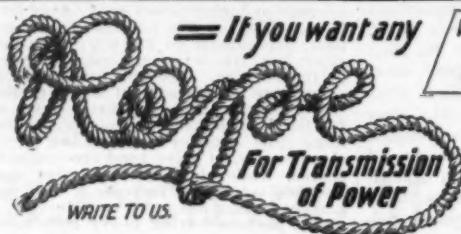
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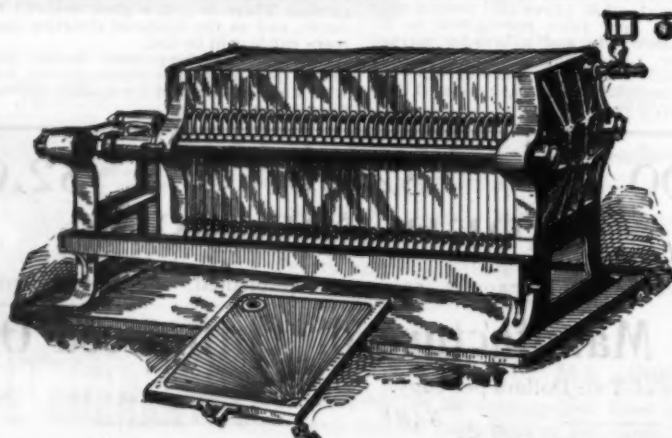
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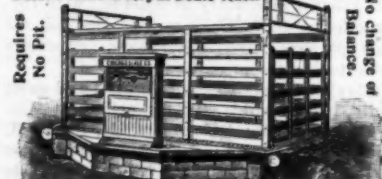
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TECHNICAL. MANUFACTURE OF GLUE

The following articles on the above subject have appeared in "The National Provisioner" on the dates named:

APRIL 25, 1896.	"Points on Glue Making."
" "	"About Liming of Glue Stock."
MAY 2, " "	"About Glue Stock."
" 9, " "	"Glues for Various Purposes."
" 16, " "	"Waste of Glue Material."
" 23, " "	"Points About the Water for Glue Factories."
" 30, " "	"About Nettings for Drying Glues."
JUNE 6, " "	"About Coloring Glue."
" 13, " "	"Clarifying Glues."
" 20, " "	"Glue in Coolers."
" 27, " "	"About Drying of Glue."
JULY 4, " "	"About Bone Glue."
" 11, " "	"About Raw Material for Making Gelatine."
" 18, " "	"The Leaching of Hard Bones and Horn Piths."
" 25, " "	"How to Economize Acid for the Manufacture of Gelatine."
AUG. 1, " "	"Cooking of Gelatine."
" 8, " "	"Utilization of By-Products from the Manufacture of Gelatine."
" 22, " "	"The Temperature for Cooking Glue."
" 29, " "	"About Isinglass."
Sept. 12, " "	"The Bleaching of Glue."
" 19, " "	"Preservatives for Glue."
" 26, " "	"About the Foaming of Glue."
OCT. 3, " "	"How to Make Sweet Glues."

ABOUT NEW GLUE TESTS.

(Continued from last week.)

C. Stelling, in view of the difficulties met with in the direct determination of chondrin and gelatin, determines the non-gelatinous constituents of commercial glue. To this end 15 grams of the glue to be tested are placed in a 250 cc. flask, covered with 60 cc. of water and left for twelve hours. The flask is next heated on the waterbath till complete solution of the glue is effected. The water evaporated from the flask in accomplishing this, having been replaced, the flask is filled almost to the mark with alcohol of 96°, shaking the flask meanwhile constantly. It is then allowed to cool, filled to the mark and well shaken. After six hours the liquor is filtered, 25 or 50 cc. of the filtrate are evaporated to dryness, the residue dried at 100° C. and weighed.

The method yields only approximately accurate results, but it is trustworthy and useful for comparative tests. Some of the results obtained are:

Gelatin—Five samples gave 2.53 to 4.53 per cent., or an average of 3.39 per cent. non-gelatinous compounds.

Hide Glue—Three samples gave 4.30 to 7.60 per cent., or an average of 5.73 per cent. non-gelatinous compounds.

"Pegg" Glue—Five samples gave 2.00 to 4.70 per cent., or an average of 3.49 per cent. non-gelatinous compounds.

Bone Glue (from bones partly extracted with muriatic acid)—First run, four samples gave 9.24–11.84 per cent., or an average of 10.33 per cent. non-gelatinous compounds; second run, three samples gave 13.16 to 16.78 per cent., or an average of 15.15 per cent. non-gelatinous compounds.

Bone Glue (from not or barely acidulated bones, cooked under pressure)—Seventeen samples gave 14.30 to 32.10 per cent., or an average of 20.66 per cent. non-gelatinous compounds.

Glue for Clarifying Wine—Two samples gave 33.20 and 59.30 per cent. of non-gelatinous compounds.

The difference in the amount of non-gelatinous compounds is sufficient to allow a conclusion regarding the source and manufacture of a glue sample.

The arguments which Stelling advances in favor of his method are as follows: The adhesive strength of glue depends upon the amount of gelatin resp. chondrin contained in the glue, and is principally influenced by the amount of decomposition products resulting from the above materials during the course of manufacture. The amount of these decomposition products, which may be termed non-gelatinous or non-gelatinous compounds, depends, sound glue stock assumed, on the time and temperature used in the manufacture of the glue. Glue liquors produced at a temperature below 212° F. and "set" in the shortest time possible, contain therefore much less non-gelatinous than liquors produced under pressure at a higher temperature or by a slow process. It is therefore possible to draw conclusions from the amount of non-gelatinous, not only in regard to the adhesive strength, but also regarding the process of manufacture. At all events, the determination of the non-gelatinous furnishes a better idea regarding the quality of glue than its behavior toward tannin or its water absorbing capacity. Non-gelatinous acts upon tannin exactly like the non-decomposed gelatin, and the water absorbent capacity is in a large measure dependent upon the concentration of the jelly from which the glue has been cut. Glue produced from jelly of 10° B_é absorbs in the same time two or three times as much water as glue produced from the same liquor, but concentrated to a jelly of 16° B_é.

Kissling states that the results of his experience of years in testing glues led him to the following conclusions: The complete technical analysis of glue must embrace the determination of water, mineral substances, fat, free volatile acid (sulphurous acid), combined volatile acid, strength of the jelly and the odor and color. The water absorption of glue gives no information regarding the quality and character of glue. Furthermore, there is no reliable method free of objectionable features, which allows the determination of the adhesive power. To determine moisture, ash and odor of the glue it is cut into shavings, which are dried at 105° to 110° C. and reduced to ashes. The figures thus obtained, regarding the amount of moisture and mineral substances, are of little importance. The odor of glue is characteristic; to express same in figures, K. uses 6 standard samples, usually preserved in glass stoppered bottles. There is no trouble, with such samples on hand, to characterize the odor of a glue. Regarding the color, Kissling does not make any special suggestions. The amount of fat he determines as follows: 20 grams glue are dissolved in a 200 cc. jar in a mixture of 140 cc. water and 10 cc. muriatic acid of 1.19 spec. grav. by heating the solution for three or four hours on a waterbath; then allow to cool, and add 50 cc. carefully refined petrol-ether. Continued shaking will dissolve all the fat; after complete separation of the ether from the liquor an aliquot part of the ether solution is evaporated to determine the fat.

THE PACKERS' HAND BOOK.

Is indispensable in every progressive packing house. Order Blank for same, page 27.

EXPERT OPINION ABOUT CATCH-BASINS.

Unquestionably sewerage and catchbasins are worthy of especial attention when figuring on building a packing house, though frequently these items are given very little, if any, attention. In general and particular poorly constructed sewers and catchbasins are the rule and not the exception, especially in small packing houses, larger houses being alive to the fact that a neglect of this thing means an enormous leakage when figuring net profits. The waste in some packing houses in this sense would pay a large salary; in fact, in the course of time would represent the cost of the plant. Evaporation on a simple and economical plan is worthy the consideration of every packer, and is equal in importance to the care of the produce itself and should not be ignored. The packer who would willfully destroy the dressed hog is not much better than the packer who allows anything to escape representing hard cash which he has paid for the live hog, even to the water loaded into said hog by the "innocent" granger. It's hard these days to pick out the "granger." There is an old "saw" going the rounds, which conveys the idea, there's "nothing lost of the hog but the squeal," a gag without any foundation.

Sewerage is of as vital importance in a packing house as in any well regulated city, and next to this comes as a necessary accessory the catchbasin, or series of same, the theory of building them having undergone a radical change in the past few years. The old under and over system has fallen into disrepute, and justly so. Grease will, of its own volition, rise to the top, hence the upper current would have a tendency to carry same off as under the old system, whereas under the new, the current is confined to the very bottom of the catchbasin, the grease resting serenely at the top, under no agitation whatever or being given the slightest chance to escape.

The quantity of merchantable material floating away to the rivers from packing houses in this country would in the course of time pay the national debt and set aside forever the necessity of unearthing agitators regarding the monetary question. It is the unnecessary leakages in every badly managed concern which in the long run end in these too frequent assignments. The little things are of as much importance as the greater, and a neglect of small things always ends in disaster. Sewerage and proper catchbasin arrangement cost very little. Let any of our readers visit South Omaha, which, perhaps, boasts the most modern sewerage and catchbasin appliances, and yet the land owners on the banks of the Missouri have in a string of catchbasins, into which the packing house sewers empty; the land owners mentioned employ three men—two to attend to skimming, etc., and one to attend tanks and fires; total, \$5.50 per day. These men take from three to four tierces of grease per day from these catchbasins, representing at least \$27; less labor, \$5.50; nets, allowing 60c. per tierce (old), \$19.70, part of which of course may go to pay other expenses, such as coal, rent, etc., leaving, however, a nice profit,

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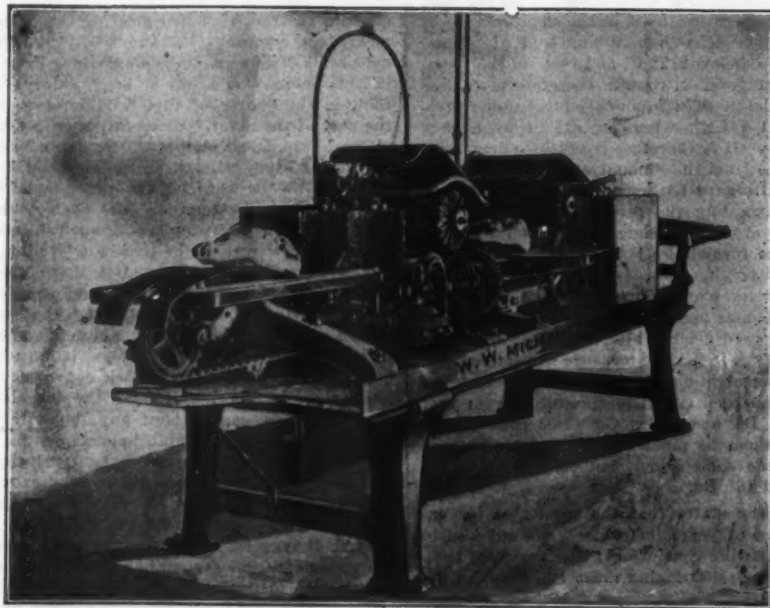
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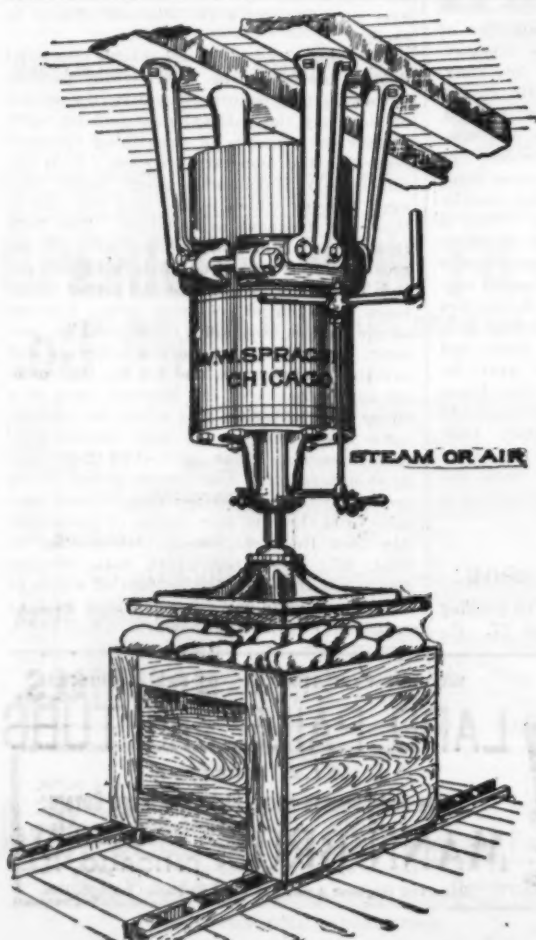
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TECHNICAL.

and this after the South Omaha packers have gotten through with such sewerage.

What's the matter with the rightful owner taking advantage of this by expending a few extra dollars in a sufficiency of constructed catchbasins. Every sewer carrying anything from a packing house should empty into this series of catchbasins, constant attention to which is of vital importance.

We shall be pleased to instruct any of our readers in the proper construction of catchbasins as adopted to-day. Our aim is to so cater to the trade so as to not only gain their approval, but to merit their business as well.

SOAP MAKING.

No. 12.

THE RELATIVE CHEAPNESS OF TALLOW, COTTON OIL AND OTHER SOAP-MAKING INGREDIENTS CONSIDERED.

With the view of cheapening the soap, rosin is invariably used with the tallow to the extent of about one-fourth. You cannot very well go beyond a fourth without darkening the color and weakening the body of the soap. While rosin is very suitable for the purpose, it really does not form a true soap, but rather it forms a kind of emulsion with the alkali, which emulsion like soap, is soluble in water, and possesses detergent properties. It cheapens the soap generally to a greater or less extent. It serves another useful purpose. Tallow, if made into soap by itself, has not a very agreeable smell; rosin gives it that fine resinous aroma which is so agreeable. Buyers have been so long accustomed to this peculiar aroma that it has become quite a characteristic of soap, and they invariably insist on having it in the ordinary household article.

A little coconut oil is also used with the tallow, but it, again, is only in a certain proportion, and with the view, it may be, of helping the color, or, more probably, with the view of improving the lathering properties of the soap.

Cotton oil is also frequently added to the tallow. It is cheaper than tallow, as is well known, but what is gained by the soap maker in substituting the cottonseed oil for the tallow is lost again in the rosin, because in proportion as you add the cotton oil you must reduce your proportion of rosin. Tallow is the only suitable substance for hard soap that will stand rosin. Palm oil, as is well known, will take quite as much rosin as tallow—more, indeed—but the color precludes the soap maker from using palm oil for household soap. Even when colored and apparently white, it is unsuitable, for, whether discolored by bichromate of potash process or the air-blast, immediately on applying the alkali the color comes back and gives the soap a yellowish and unhealthy appearance. Tallow, in short, must form the backbone and base of all soaps, whether for laundry or toilet purposes, in order to produce a satisfactory result; and whenever you try to replace it with something else, you are always confronted by some difficulty or other which forces you back upon the tallow.

Olive oil, no doubt, forms even a truer soap than tallow, and the hardest and best

soap that can possibly be made, so far as our present knowledge goes, is made from pure olive oil. Broadly speaking, there are two kinds of olive oil—that which is used for edible purposes, and that which is used for soap making, or sulphur oil, as it is called. The former makes a pure white soap, but the price is so high as to put it far outside the reach of the soap maker; and even if the price ever came as low as tallow, it would prove a more expensive soap stock, because, being an oil, and, therefore, containing less stearic acid than tallow, it would not stand the rosin. The sulphur oil, on the other hand, is of a very dark green color, and has a very pungent and disagreeable—or, perhaps, we should rather say, characteristic—odor. It is made into soap in Italy, and exported to this country for manufacturers' use only, on a small scale, however. It is also produced in the eastern countries of the Mediterranean, and is used there for laundry purposes. It is likewise exported to Egypt and the northern coast of Africa in considerable quantities, and is there used for all purposes.

The cheapening of ordinary household soap, while at the same time maintaining the quality, has always presented itself as a problem to the soap manufacturer. And a pretty stiff problem, too! All soapmakers have been kept pretty well within the one rut for a great many years, and have had to confine their attention pretty much to seeing that they buy their raw materials well, and that their soap is kept up to the mark in point of quality. Still the problem is always presenting itself, because, if solved, it would in all probability give very handsome results. There seems at the present moment only one direction in which it might be tried, although we are far from saying it would be a success; it is merely an idea. Tallow oil is supposed to be more valuable than tallow itself for some purposes. If a good outlet could be found for tallow oil at a price that would pay the pressing, could this tallow oil not be replaced with, say, cottonseed oil, or cottonseed stearine, at a substantial difference in value? Supposing an outlet were found for tallow oil (perhaps a big supposition, but not an impossible one, for there are many purposes for which the tallow oil used to be, and very probably still is, in demand), the tallow producers say, one-third of oil. Take the normal setting point of good tallow as 90° Fahr. This would give you a stearine of 100° Fahr. hardness. Now it is a curious thing that in adding cotton seed oil to this stearine, it does not reduce the hardness nearly so much as you would expect. We are open to correction, but the experiment has been made, and we find that on adding one-third weight of cotton oil the tallow stearine instead of coming back to its original setting point, and even under it, as one would naturally expect, does not do so, but remains at two to three degrees harder than the original tallow. Of course, we cannot say anything about the hardness of the resulting soap, but reasoning from analogy, one would say that the soap would be fully as hard in the one case as in the other.

HINTS TO PRACTICAL OIL MILLERS
WITH REGARD TO PRESS ROOM AP-
PLIANCES AND METHODS. ORDER
THE BOOK NOW. BLANK CAN BE
FOUND ON PAGE 19.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We gladly and as promptly as possible answer all reasonable questions in this column sent to us by our SUBSCRIBERS or ADVERTISERS.

Answers desired by mail should be accompanied by a stamped, addressed envelope.

Persons desiring not to be known as making an inquiry should add a *nom de plume* to their questions. By so doing they will avoid identification in this column. The correct name and address should, however, for the publisher's satisfaction, accompany each request for information.

R. DAWES, BOSTON.—We shall be pleased to answer your query for a receipt for Frankfurter sausage, etc., in our next issue.

B. A. BALTIMORE.—Let us know what condition the sheep pelts are in and we may be in a position to advise you, and to save them. They are certainly preservatives and could be applied without hurting the wool or spoiling the pelt. Address our laboratory department on the subject.

D. Y. P., ELMIRA, N. Y.—Cattle will dress from 52 to 62 per cent. according to quality, the poorest (Texans) dress about 52 per cent. Good to fair cattle will dress 56 per cent. to 57 per cent. on an average.

C. CO., CHICAGO.—Regarding the value of tank water, we must refer you to the articles in our issues of Jan. 11, 18 and 25, of this year. To obtain positive information in your special case, it is necessary to determine the amount of tank water produced daily or weekly and to send us an average sample for analysis. You can obtain a fair average sample by drawing a pint sample two or three times each day, and mix samples obtained during one week. To preserve the sample, add a sufficient quantity of some strong antiseptic; ten drops of chloroform per quart of the liquid are suitable for your purpose.

NORTHERN NEW YORK.—The rules of the New York Produce Exchange say that Prime Lard Oil shall be bright and sweet, and shall have the flavor of good sound lard. Whiteness, with lack of flavor, or any indication of rancidity, shall not constitute prime or contract oil. The winter test of lard oils shall be 43° F., or under; the spring and fall tests shall be 55° F., or under; the summer test of lard oils of all grades shall be 65° F., or under.

Welch, Holme & Clark Co.

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NEW YORK.

Tallow, Grease, Lard, Stearine,
Coconut Oil, Palm Oil,
Olive Oil Soap Stock
... AND ...
ALL SOAP MATERIALS.

General Packing House Supplies, Machinery and Fixtures.

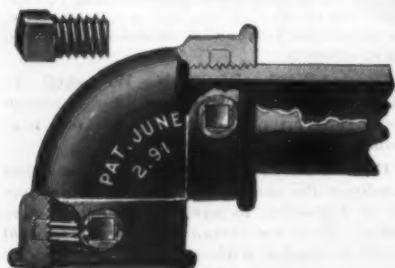
FRED. K. HIGBIE,

402-36 La Salle Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

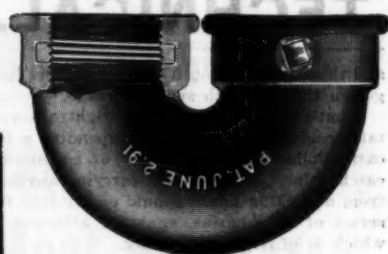
Bungs Vents, Plugs and Skewers, Lubricating Oils and Boiler Compounds, Grano-Crystal Salt 98 per cent. pure, Chemical Dryer on the market. YOU CAN SAVE AT LEAST FIVE PER CENT. FIGURING WITH ME ON ABOVE.

Meat Choppers, Sausage, Stuffers and Grinders, Tanking Outfits, Filters, Oil and Lard Presses and Kettles, Elevator Hoists, Cooling Cylinders, Agitators, Fat Washers, Hog and Calf Travelers, Hangers and Switches, Waxpaper and Hempaper, Fancy Lard, Ash Rutter Tubs and Cooperage, Fullers Earth, Anhydrous Ammonia Bags, Presscloth, Burlaps, Chrome Yellow and Glue, Western Agent for the Canner Dryer—The most eco-

FOR ICE & REFRIGERATING MACHINES.
NEVER LEAK.
TIGHT JOINT CO., 181-183 BANK ST., N. Y.



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MALLEABLE IRON



CAN YOU AFFORD TO TAKE CHANCES?

IF YOU ARE IN THE MARKET FOR SCALES,
WRITE TO US,

... **ONLY ONE GRADE**
STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS.

Adopted by United States Government.

HIGH GRADE SCALES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

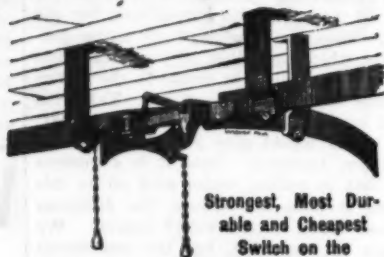
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Send for Price List. Free on Application.

BUFFALO SCALE COMPANY, Buffalo, N. Y.
HEADQUARTERS FOR TRACKING.

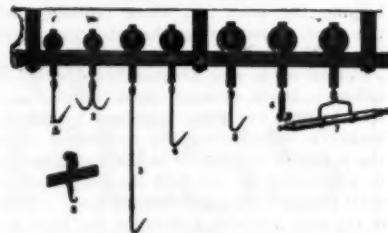


Get our Prices
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Hangers,
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Strongest, Most Dur-
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Switch on the
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Best Material, Finest Workmanship, Lowest Prices.

PACKERS AND BUTCHERS'
SCALES A SPECIALTY.

WRITE FOR DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE
AND PRICES.



WANT AND FOR SALE ADS, can be found on PAGE 46.

TECHNICAL.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS. Continued.

U., MASSACHUSETTS.—The principal of determination of fat in tankage is the same as used in the analysis of oil cakes, etc. It consists in extracting a weighed quantity of the dried tankage with a suitable solvent for fat, such as ether, naphtha, chloroform, carbon bisulphide, etc. Ether is the solvent ordinarily used. After completely extracting the fat, the ether is evaporated and the residue, fat, weighed. The manipulations are simple enough, but rather difficult to describe without illustrations of the required apparatus. Call on us some time and we will be pleased to show you all about it.

P. T. R., CINCINNATI.—Attorney for collection for debt cannot indorse check in payment: A power of attorney authorized the attorney to demand, receive and recover all monies owing to the principal; to investigate, settle and compromise all claims, disputes and matters which are, shall or may subsist or arise; to conduct litigation touching the premises; to give effectual receipts in full discharge of all claims, "and generally to do, perform and execute all and every such act and acts, duty and duties in and about the premises as he . . . shall think proper, as fully and effectually, to all intents and purposes whatsoever," as the principal might or could do if personally present. The court holds that the attorney had no authority to indorse and negotiate a check received by him in compromise of a claim in favor of the principal, in the name of the latter.

MAXWELL, ILLINOIS.—The refining of coconut oil is not difficult, providing you are satisfied to obtain a pure white product of agreeable odor and taste. It is, however, different when you desire to obtain a product which retains these qualities for any length of time, either in form of the fat itself or when worked into soap. The following method is recommended as giving highly satisfactory results: Mix the oil thoroughly with 20 per cent. water, containing 0.3 per cent. sulphuric acid; agitate for some time and allow the oil to remain undisturbed for a day or two, all to be done at a temperature of about 200° F., certainly not higher. Then draw off the aqueous acid solution and mix the oil at the named temperature with 20 per cent. of limewater. After a few hours draw off the limewater with the precipitated impurities and, finally, treat the oil with a ½ per cent. solution of sodium carbonate. After perfect settling of the water, the clear oil is drawn off, showing the above required qualities and retaining them for a long while. If you will send us a sample of your oil, we will be pleased to treat it as required and return the prepared sample.

O. M., PITTSBURG.—The following rule will enable you to estimate approximately the loss of heat by incrustation, provided you can ascertain fairly correctly the thickness of the scale: The heat conducting power of iron is about thirty times that of saturated scale. If T expresses the thickness of the scale in sixteenths of an inch, and H expresses the per cents. of heat wasted, then $H = T^3 \div (32 + T^3)$.

With this formula as a basis, we find the loss of heat to be for scale of:

1	sixteenth of an inch,	3	per cent.
2	"	11	"
3	"	22	"
4	"	33	"
6	"	53	"
8	"	66	"
10	"	75	"
12	"	81	"
14	"	86	"
16	"	88	"

These figures are, however, only approximately correct. Prof. Thurston arrives at a dif-

ferent conclusion; he estimates the loss of efficiency caused by a scale of one-sixteenth of an inch thickness to be nearly 12 per cent., and the waste to increase with the square of the thickness of the scale; thus the waste would be:

For 1	sixteenth of an inch	12	per cent.
" 2	"	48	"
" 3	"	100	"

The great difference between these two tables can only be explained by the difficulties which are met with in experiments to ascertain correct factors of this nature. While we believe the loss of efficiency to exceed usually 3 per cent. in case of a scale of one-sixteenth of an inch thickness, we believe that Thurston's estimates of the loss are rather too high.

SEVERAL INQUIRERS.—The method we are using to-day for determining the solidifying point ("titre" or "hardness") of fatty acids is as follows: One hundred grams of the fat is melted in a beaker or enameled cup at a temperature slightly above its melting point, mixed with 40 cc. of caustic potash solution (1,250 grams of caustic potash in 1 liter of water), and stirred until the fat is completely emulsified. To obtain quick results it is essential not to heat the emulsion again until it is really complete and the mixture begins to harden; it is then covered and kept at 100° C. for two hours, being occasionally stirred. A small portion is then tested by warming with alcohol (50 per cent.) to ascertain whether saponification is complete, indicated by obtaining a clear solution; otherwise, it must be replaced on the bath and there allowed to remain until this is accomplished. The soap is now dissolved in hot water, and decomposed by boiling with 150 cc. of dilute sulphuric acid (sp. gr. = 1.143), which we do in a porcelain dish of about 11 inches diameter, and continued until the free acid rises to the top as a perfectly clear, oily layer. The entire mass is then transferred into a separatory funnel of peculiar construction, though any of the usual separatory funnels will answer. The aqueous solution is drawn off, and the fatty acid washed by agitating it with very dilute, hot sulphuric acid, and then with hot water, till the wash water ceases to taste distinctly acid. The fatty acid is then filtered and dried for two hours at 105° C. In the determination proper the following apparatus is employed: A thin-walled test tube (1.4 inches by 6 inches) is fixed by means of a cork in a suitable bottle. A Centigrade thermometer, extending from 1 to 60° and graduated in tenths of a degree, is fixed in the test tube by a second cork, which must be sufficiently loose to permit of an easy stirring of the contents of the tube with the thermometer. As the thermometer should be as short as possible, its scale is shortened by an enlargement blown in the bore in the interval between 2° and 28°. The amount of mercury above the surface of the fatty acid is thus diminished and a very appreciable error is consequently avoided.

To accomplish the determination the test tube is filled to within ½ to ¾ inch of the top, with the melted fatty acid, the thermometer immersed into the liquid to about the 35° mark (when the liquid should clear the bottom of the tube by about 2 inches), and the liquid stirred until it becomes quite opaque and partial solidification sets in. Care should be taken at this point that the thermometer be not more deeply immersed, and after stirring rapidly in a circle ten more times, the thermometer is allowed to stand. The thermometer now begins to rise in consequence of the latent heat liberated from the solidifying fatty acid; the highest temperature noted may be taken as the solidifying point.

The thermometer should be tested from time to time. Each titre test should be re-

peated and the difference between the two should not exceed 0.1° C.

Why the method just described has been selected as the only one giving true results has been fully explained in previous issues.

We can procure for you all the necessary apparatus to make a correct titre test. The total cost of same will be about \$25.

DRYING OF SCRAP.

On another page will be found the advertisement of the Empire Laundry Machinery Company, of Cambridgeport, Mass., which sets forth the advantages of an apparatus, which is rightly termed best and simplest, for drying scrap. The apparatus, or extractor, as it is called, will take at one time nearly a barrel of scrap, or tankage, which weighs from 250 to 300 lb per load. Any one interested in the Extractor can learn the full details of its advantages by applying to the firm. See ad. on page 42.***

A BIG PIE.

We clip the following from a recent issue of the London "Grocer and Oil Trade Review":

The jubilee of the repeal of the Corn Laws was celebrated at Denby Dale, near Huddersfield, by the serving to thousands of people of portions of an immense pie, which contained 1,120 lb of beef, 180 lb of veal, 1 cwt. of mutton, and 60 lb of lamb, the crust being made of 1,120 lb of flour and 160 lb of lard. The dish in which it was baked was 10 feet long, 6 feet 6 inches wide, and a foot deep. The gross weight of the pie and dish was 35 cwt., and a special oven was built for it.

It has the Index. Is correct. Your name either in type or from your engraved signature across the face of the coupon, name printed in dark blue on light red background to make it appear bright and sharp. Delivered to you (charges prepaid). Each book numbered on cover, and is cheap, describes the now "No. 2" Forbes Indexed Coupon Book. Samples free. See ad.***

THEY ASK SUGGESTIONS AND COMPLAINTS.

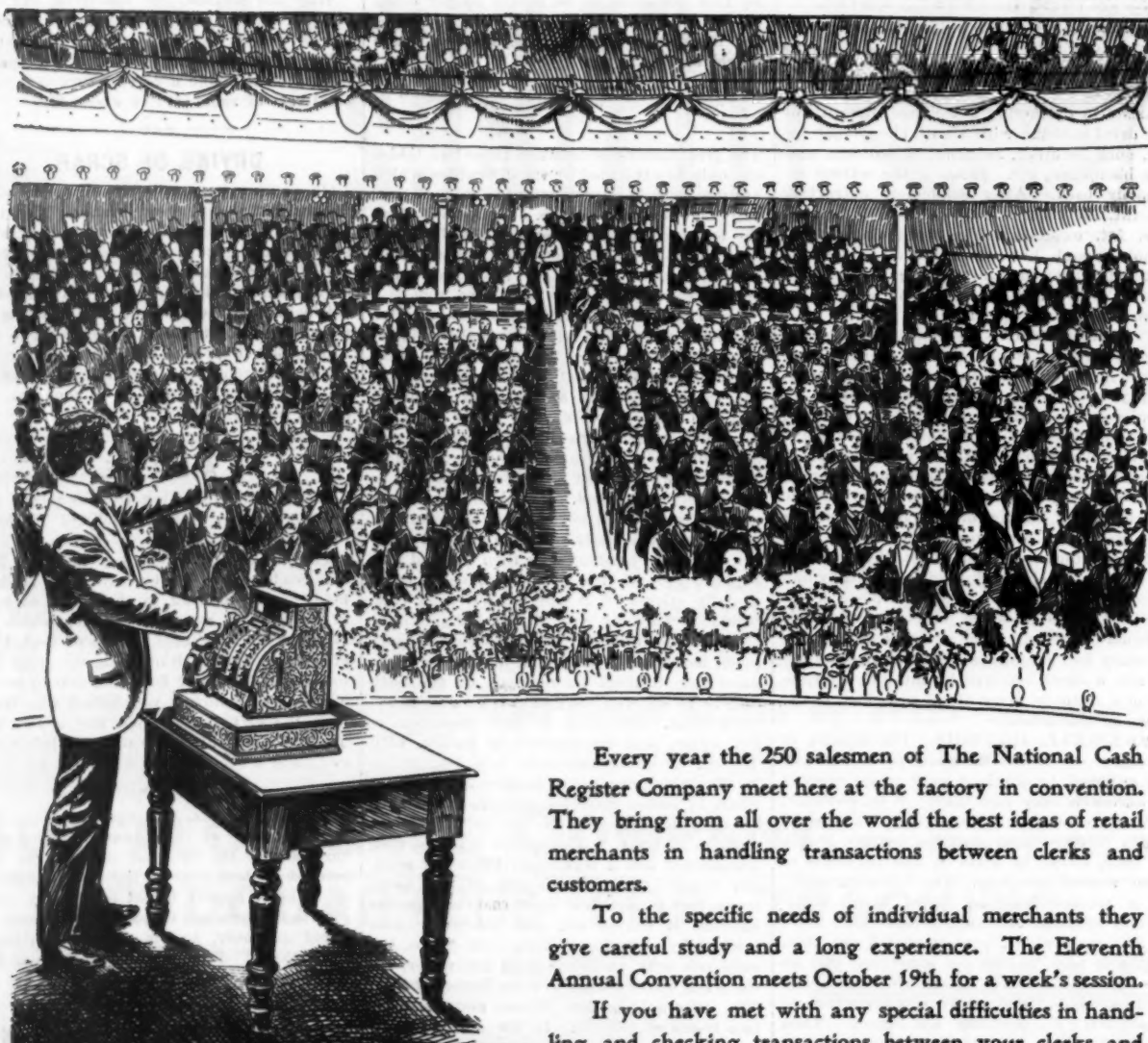
The eleventh annual convention of the salesmen and employes of the National Cash Register Company will be held at their factory at Dayton, Ohio, during the week beginning October 19.

These salesmen bring together from all parts of the world the latest and best ideas of retail merchants. The company has just sent personal letters to 40,000 retail merchants in this country asking them to send, before the convention meets, a statement of any special difficulties which they have met with in handling transactions between clerks and customers in their stores. It would also be glad to hear from any merchant in any line of business who has successfully adopted any new method in the handling of the transactions between his clerks and customers, in window dressing or any of the details of store management.

All matter so submitted will be carefully considered by the convention, and the most important will be printed in pamphlet form and distributed to merchants generally who may wish them free of charge. ***

GLUE TEST.

We make a specialty of making glue tests and of analyzing tank water. Please consult us. The National Provisioner Analytical Laboratory, 284 Pearl street, New York.



**"In a multitude of
Counsel there is wisdom"
Tenth Annual Convention
Salesmen of the
National Cash Register Co.
Dayton, Ohio. Oct. 21-26, '95.**

Every year the 250 salesmen of The National Cash Register Company meet here at the factory in convention. They bring from all over the world the best ideas of retail merchants in handling transactions between clerks and customers.

To the specific needs of individual merchants they give careful study and a long experience. The Eleventh Annual Convention meets October 19th for a week's session.

If you have met with any special difficulties in handling and checking transactions between your clerks and customers, and will fill in the blank below, cut it out, and mail it to us at once, we will have the matter carefully considered at the convention and let you know the result. Address The National Cash Register Company, Dept. F., Dayton, Ohio.

Name

City

Street

Business

Difficulty

.....

.....

.....

TALLOW, SOAP, GLUE, FERTILIZER AND COTTON OIL TRADE NOTES.

CORRESPONDENTS, SUBSCRIBERS AND OTHERS SENDING ITEMS FOR THIS COLUMN SHOULD MAIL THEM SO AS TO REACH THE EDITOR NOT LATER THAN THURSDAY EVENING.

In South Baltimore, Md., the wind blew off the roof of the Union Soap factory.

The Cincinnati Glue Company has purchased land at Newport, Del., where it will build a plant and employ about 100 men.

A gentleman from New London has purchased the Sherry property in Stratford, Del., and will, it is said, start a small soap factory. Messrs. Delaney & Whittaker will build a glue factory in Philadelphia. It will be three stories high, of brick and stone, and will cost about \$50,000.

The Crystal White Soap Company, recently established in Des Moines, Ia., by the Mason Bros., is doubling the capacity of its East Side plant by putting in new machinery.

The Kaufman cotton seed mill in Kaufman, Tex., has started up, and the management is paying the highest market price for all the seed they can get.

An effort is being made to establish a soap factory in Augusta, Ga. Mr. P. A. Ferris, an Atlanta gentleman, is the leading spirit in the movement.

The Mississippi Oil Company, in Natchez, has begun operations and the probability is that its plant will be kept running to its full capacity.

A partnership has been formed at Boston by F. W. Gregory and Henry J. Hall, under the firm name of F. W. Gregory & Co., as commission merchants in greases, oils, etc.

Gross Bros.' Soap Company, of Milwaukee, Wis., has offered to sell some of its property to the city for a municipal lighting plant, the cost of which property would balance a claim Gross Bros. have against the city for \$30,000.

A movement is on foot to organize a stock company in Rapides Parish, Alexandria, La., composed of planters and merchants, for the purpose of erecting and equipping a cotton seed oil mill for Alexandria, of a capacity of about forty or fifty tons per day.

Mr. R. B. Billings, of the Rome (N. Y.) soap manufacturing company, said when asked if there was anything new for publication: "I can tell you one thing; if McKinley is elected, we will certainly enlarge this plant to nearly double its present capacity, and in that event, of course, the number of hands will be materially increased."

Owing to the outlook in cotton seed oil not being as bright in the Carolinas as it should be, the cotton seed crushers of different parts of the two States conferred together at a recent meeting held in Columbia, S. C. There are about twenty-six cotton seed mills in operation in South Carolina, but half that number could do all the business. The trouble is the farmers are not selling their seed at

the prices offered, and the mills are not able to sell the oil at a price that will warrant a better price for the seed. At the close of the meeting, all who were there, were much pleased with the exchange of ideas and went away encouraged and hoping for better prices.

A bill has been filed in the circuit court for a receiver for the Wallace Kirk Soap Company, in Chicago. The complainants are Matthew H. Walker, A. Guilbert Heron and Herman Fietsch, and the defendants are members of the soap company, Wallace F. Kirk, its president, Frank T. Baker, secretary, the Chicago National Bank and F. D. Meacham. The sheriff, who has charge of the company's plant, and has had it for two days on judgments aggregating \$14,000 in favor of Meacham, is also a defendant. The bill asks for a receiver to take charge of the plant and wind up its business.

Several cotton seed oil mills succumbed among other buildings to the very recent severe storm in Georgia. The fertilizer works of Comer, Hull & Co., at Savannah, were damaged to the extent of \$125,000, and their acid plant was entirely ruined.

Elsewhere will be found the adv. of the Chicago Scale Company, of 147, 149 and 151 South Jefferson street. Their scales have been in constant use for nearly forty years in all parts of America. They handle no second quality or inferior scales, but all of the best quality and sold at the lowest prices. Among the varieties this company handles may be mentioned railroad track scales, elevator scales, depot and dormant scales, wagon scales, platform and counter scales, family scales and others. The numerous testimonials which the Chicago Scale Company has received is an evidence of the perfect satisfaction which their goods give.

We don't doubt, says the Allison Coupon Company, of Indianapolis, that there are a lot of merchants who think that they must order a number of books in order to introduce the coupon system, but this is a mistake. You can order as small a quantity as you like, and a dozen of Allison's coupon books of any desired size or assortment of sizes will cost you but 40 cents, delivered to you by mail, and with the cover of the book numbered, or if you want the coupons numbered as well as the cover, the cost will be but 46 cents. What we want is to get you started on the coupon book system, and we are certain that you will do business in no other manner after once having tried coupons. The company will forward sample books, free of charge, to any merchant.

YOU ARE INTERESTED IN COTTON OIL! DO YOU UNDERSTAND ABOUT MODERN HEATERS, THEIR CONSTRUCTION AND MODE OF OPERATION? THE IDEA IS TO KEEP POSTED AND "UP TO DATE." SEE ORDER BLANK ON PAGE 19.

PACKING HOUSE NOTES.

Manufacturers of machinery and fixtures interested in these notes, should also consult the items under Ice and Refrigeration, and other trade news columns in this paper.

Employers in want of help, and employees in search of positions, and such wanting to dispose of machinery or desiring to purchase same should look at our WANT AND FOR SALE COLUMN on page 46.

* Frank Roether has reopened his pork butchering establishment in Warnersville, Pa.

* Among the new incorporations is the John Berry Sheep Company, of Douglas, Wyo. George Berry, Battle Creek, Neb., is the secretary of the company.

* The Stafford Land and Cattle Company, Austin, Tex., has filed its charter; capital stock, 10,000; incorporators, I. T. Pryor, Q. F. Walker and A. M. Waugh.

* The retail butchers of New London, Conn., have organized. President, George F. Finker; vice-president, C. H. Williams; treasurer, C. H. Klinek; secretary, J. C. Harrigan.

* J. W. Evans, W. J. Willingham, Fred. J. Wallace and others have incorporated the Mountain City Packing Co. at Chattanooga, Tenn., for the purpose of carrying on a general pork packing business.

* Alexander Hasbrouck, of Highland, N. Y., has purchased with Joseph Kelley, of New York, the Velle Packing House in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and will take the active management of the business.

* The news comes from St. Louis that the Burlington & Missouri Pacific R. R. has reduced their rates for transportation on packing house products and beef about seven cents per 100 pounds.

* The retail and wholesale meat house of George Eckhart, in Clifton, N. J., was destroyed by fire early Friday morning of last week. The total loss is \$12,000 or \$15,000, partially covered by insurance.

* The Live Stock and General Supply Co. has been incorporated at Lake Bluff, Ill., by Benjamin J. Close, Arthur K. Stearns and Augustus B. Close; capital stock, \$5,000. The company will deal in live stock and manufacture farming implements.

* A new beef company, under the name of the Eastern Beef Company, has been organized in Bridgeport, Conn., with a slaughter house in Kansas City, and, it is said, they guarantee to sell beef (at wholesale) at three to six cents a pound less than present prices.

* The National Association of Live Stock Exhibitors met in Springfield, Ill., and elected N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo., president; R. M. Ogilvie, Madison, Wis., vice-president; G. Howard Davidson, New York, secretary, and Mortimer Levering, of Fort Wayne, Ind., treasurer.

* An application has been filed with the Secretary of State for the incorporation of the Mountain City Packing Company, which will do business in Chattanooga, Tenn. The incorporators: John Shamotulski, J. W. Evans, W. J. Willingham, Fred. J. Wallace and D. A. May.

* The first death from trichinosis in Chicago within eight months occurred last week. The victim was Annie Powers, aged seventeen. She was taken ill after having eaten a piece of diseased pork and died in great agony. Chicago last year had only four cases of trichinosis, all of which were fatal.

* The Armour Packing Company, of Kansas City, Mo., which uses nearly 90,000,000 gallons of water monthly, is negotiating with the city for a price on water to be taken from the flow line near the State line. The Metropolitan Water Company, which buys water from Kansas City at the rate of \$30 per million gallons, is now supplying Armour, charging him for it \$70 per million gallons.

* James Dezell, of the live stock firm of

CUT OUT.

\$10. Order for Copies of Directory.

Send C. O. D. by Express. Copy of your "Pork Packers' Handbook and Directory" (440 pages), at the price of TEN DOLLARS (10.00) per copy. Name _____

The National Provisioner Pub'g Co.

284 & 286 Pearl St.,
NEW YORK.

Address { _____

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Weir & Craig Manufacturing Co.

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CHICAGO, ILL.

MANUFACTURERS AND
DESIGNERS OF

Special Machinery

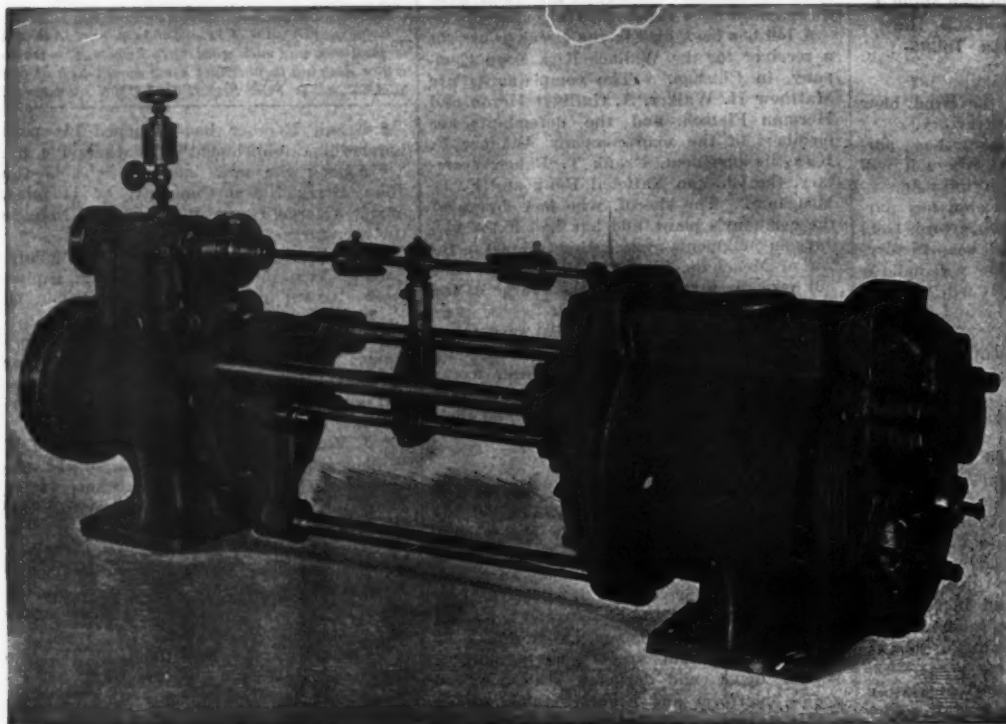
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PACKING HOUSES,
Oleo Oil and Butterine Fac-
tories, Lard Refineries
and Fertilizer Works.

COMPLETE OUTFITS
For Meat Canning, and Beef
Extract Factories.


Friction Elevators, Hoists,
Droppers, Switches, Raising,
Filters, Oleo Oil and Lard
Presses. All kinds of Lard
Coolers. Evaporators, Hash-
ers for Pork or Beef Fats.

Conveyors, Shafting, Hang-
ers and Pulleys. Steam and
Power Pumps. Vacuum, Air
and Artesian Well Pumps.
Shackles, Branders, Fat and
Bone Washers, Bone and
Horn Saws, etc., etc.

Improved Hog Scraper,
Capacity 700 Hogs
per Hour.



These Improved Blow-off Engines are largely used for agitating oils, acids and chemical preparations, also for blast and vent-
ilating purposes. The valve motion is of special value on the blowing engines, as the length of stroke can be readily adjusted.
These valves are accessible from the outside. Pistons are provided with packing of improved design.














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Manufacturers and refiners.

Cotton-Seed Products

Oil, Cake, Meal, Linters, Ashes, Hulls.

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OF BOOKS

of a technical or scientific character at pub-
lishers prices, on receipt of price.

Handbook and Directory for Pork and Beef
Packers, - - - - - \$10.00
Animal and Vegetable Fixed Oils, Fats,
Butters, Waxes, By WRIGHT, - 7.50
Compend of Mechanical Refrigeration, by
Siebel. Theory and practice of artificial
refrigeration, 8 vo. cloth, - - - 3.00

REFRIGERATION.

Theoretical and Practical Ammonia Refrigeration.
By I. I. REDWOOD, M. Am. Inst. M. E. A practical
handbook for the use of those in charge of refriger-
ating plants. Fully illustrated and about 35 pages
of valuable tables, 12 mo. cloth, - - - \$1.00
Refrigerating Machinery. Its Principles and Manage-
ment. By A. RITCHIE LEASE. With numerous illus-
trations. 8 vo. cloth, - - - \$2.00
Manual of Ice Making and Refrigerating Machines.
A treatise on the theory and practice of cold pro-
duction by mechanical means. By ANDREW J. DIXON.
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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,
284 PEARL STREET.
NEW YORK.

James Dezell & Co., of Kansas City, Mo., one of the most widely known and heaviest operators on the Live Stock Exchange, is dead. Mr. Dezell had been in the trade for fourteen years. He was a fine judge of stock and a close buyer, and in 1893 and 1894 he bought the export cattle for the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co., of New York.

* Work on grading for the new beef house in Putnam, Conn., is being rapidly pushed. The building will be erected close to the railroad and the beef and other articles will be unloaded from the train by means of a large elevator. Nelson Morris & Co., of Chicago and St. Louis are the proprietors, their manager, R. H. Bradley, of Putnam, owning the land upon which it is built. The cost of construction will probably be not less than \$10,000.

* The discussion on the currency question in the national campaign has prompted a writer to prepare an interesting article on the various kinds of money used by the people of primitive ages, in which the fact, known to many, but not to all, is brought to light, that in Palestine in the days of Abraham and the patriarchs cattle was the standard. In the Colonial days, some Englanders used codfish. This custom survives, it is asserted, in some parts of North Carolina and Tennessee, where hides and pelts are the basis of exchange.

* An exchange offers this remedy and preventive for hog cholera; "Do not permit your hogs to drink any water except that which you have thoroughly boiled. It may be necessary to at first put in some ground wheat or corn or salt, but in a very few days you will find that your hogs will not drink any water except that which has been boiled. By boiling the water you kill the disease germs, or bacteria, as they are called. If your hogs are sick this method will cure them and no others will get sick. We have great confidence in this simple cure, and advocate its use because of our absolute knowledge of its worth, and the fact that there is absolutely no cost to the farmer."

* A charter has been issued to the Omaha Cattle and Loan Co., of Kansas City and Omaha, organized with a capital of \$500,000 for the purpose of lending money to owners of cattle and engaging in the sale of cattle securities. The Kansas City, Kan., directors are L. E. James, James Fennell and Daniel Fennell, all connected with the Armour Packing Company. The other directors are P. A. Valentine, of Chicago; F. H. Davis, John J. Roche, John A. McShane, and W. A. Paxton, of Omaha. While the corporation has no connection with the Armour Packing Company, it is understood that the Armours are interested in it. The general offices will be in Kansas City, Kan., with branch offices in Kansas City, Mo., and Omaha.

NEPONSET RED ROPE INSULATING PAPER
FOR LINING
Cold Storage Houses **Refrigerators.**
Cars, Etc.
WATERPROOF, AIR TIGHT, CLEAN, A HIGH NON-CONDUCTOR
AND ABSOLUTELY ODORLESS.



* Chairman W. E. Skinner, of the general programme committee of the big National Live Stock Exchange meeting in Fort Worth, Tex., Oct. 12 and 13, has appointed the following reception committee: Burke Burnett, chairman; John Scharbauer, Winfield Scott, Geo. Beggs, Frank Weaver, J. C. Loving, W. K. Newlin, M. B. Loyd, C. H. Silliman, Arthur Springer, C. W. Hoelzie, T. H. Dixon, E. J. Myers, E. C. Cook, J. M. Logan, J. W. Spencer, H. C. Edrington, N. Harding, W. B. Harrison, Luther I. Boaz, Paul Waples, J. P. Smith, E. M. Daggett, Wm. Hunter, John P. Jacobs, C. C. Daly, Bruce Johnson, W. E. Bicknell, W. R. Davis, Chas. Murdock, B. Dunn, L. L. Moore, Tom Andrews, M. Harrold, H. A. Paffrath and Brooks Davis.

* The retail beef dealers in Lawrence, Mass., are exercised over the action of the wholesalers, who adopted the plan this week of cash payments. Bills are rendered weekly and twenty-four hours' credit over that time is allowed. After that credit is suspended until the previous account is balanced. It is argued, in defense of this move, that weekly payments are now almost the universal custom, in the face of which, it will be an easy matter for the retailers to demand weekly payments on their accounts and this will enable them to meet their own bills the more readily. There are three wholesale houses in Lawrence, Nelson Morris & Co., a branch of the Chicago house of that name; George Bancroft, agent for the George H. Hammond Beef Company, of Chicago, and Gowing & Higgins, who handle Swift's beef. It is reported that the new move is the result of a conference between the three and it was the unanimous opinion that it would result in making the business better in every way.

ARE YOU THOROUGHLY INFORMED
AS TO THE USES OF THE FILTER
PRESS? THE NEW BOOK EXPLAINS
THE WHOLE SYSTEM. SIGN ORDER
BLANK, PAGE 19.

AMONG THE TRAVELING MEN.

We shall be pleased to receive notes from traveling men in the trade from all over the United States and Canada. Address same to either our New York or Chicago offices.

ADOLF HERTZ has left the firm of S. Oppenheimer & Co., Chicago.

D. F. LORENZ, who has been for a while engaged on his own account in the butcher supply business in Philadelphia, has returned to R. T. Randall, of the same city.

S. BERGEY, formerly with the G. V. Brecht Company, of St. Louis, and lately in the horse ointment business, will travel hereafter for the Preservaline Manufacturing Company, of New York.

JACOB PLAUT, of Plaut & Stretch, New York, who interrupted his Western trip on account of the sickness of his partner, Sam Stretch, has started out again, Mr. Stretch having fully recovered.

JOSEPH HELLER, formerly with the Sterling Packing Company of Sioux City, a brother of Ben. Heller, of Zanzibar fame, has left Chicago to take charge of the fresh meat business of the Cudgahy Packing Company, at Jacksonville, Fla.

MR. PAUL E. VOLLUND has taken a position with the Metropolitan Hotel Supply Company, of New York, as salesman for Government and State institutions, hotels and steamships. His large acquaintance in these trades qualifies him for the position.

MAX HIRSCH, who has been for many years a traveling salesman for Messrs. S. Oppenheimer & Co., for the State of Pennsylvania and of late for the Preservaline Manufacturing Company, started this week on a trip for Messrs. Bechstein & Co.

PROPER TESTING OF CAKE AND MEAL FOR OIL PERCENTAGE FULLY TREATED. SIGN ORDER BLANK ON PAGE 19.

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ICE AND REFRIGERATION.

Those interested in this subject should not forget to look also at Packers' and Slaughterers' Notes, and other trade news columns in this paper.

Employers in want of help, and employees in search of positions, and such wanting to dispose of machinery or desiring to purchase same should look at our WANT AND FOR SALE COLUMN on page 48.

—It is reported that a cold storage plant will be erected at Columbia, S. C.

—The Diamond Ice Company, of Stamford, Conn., has been compelled to make an assignment.

—N. B. Baldwin and others are interested in a movement to establish an ice plant at Nicholasville, Ka.

—E. L. Davis is constructing an ice house in Putnam, Conn. It will be 142 feet long, 30 feet wide and 20 feet high.

—The Kansas City Ice and Cold Storage Company has filed a statement of an increase of capital stock from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

—Plans for an ice plant, etc., in Baltimore, Md., to cost about \$75,000, have been prepared for the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

—The plans for a new distillery have been prepared for Bernheim Brothers, of Louisville, Ky. A 500-bushel plant, to cost from \$50,000 to \$60,000 is contemplated.

—Some of the leading business men of Columbia, S. C., are contemplating the formation of a stock company at an early date, and will have for its object the erection of a large cold storage warehouse in that city.

—Plans have been prepared for an ice plant and bottling depot at Baltimore, Md., for the Pabst Brewing Company, main office, Milwaukee, Wis. The buildings, including a ten-ton ice plant, engine house and bottling depot, will cost about \$75,000.

—Articles of incorporation of the City Ice Company, of Hot Springs, Ark., have been filed. The incorporators are: Henry W. Myar, of Camden; Charles N. and Fred. N. Rich, of Hot Springs; capital stock, \$50,000. Henry W. Myar is president of the company.

—The Mixer Ice Machine Company, of Paterson, N. J., has filed a certificate of incorporation. William M. Mixer and Wallace A. Downey, of New York, and Warren B. Hutchinson, of Passaic City, N. J., are the stockholders. The authorized capital is \$300,000, but business will be commenced with \$100,000. The company will make machines for the manufacture of ice.

—The East St. Louis (Mo.) Ice and Cold Storage Company have on exhibition in that city a column of ice, the base of which is 7 feet by 2, 1 foot thick, surmounted by a slab 6 feet by 4 high, and 1 foot thick, containing some beautiful fish, the subject being "Crystal Slate Ice Containing California Rainbow Trout." The whole is a beautiful mass of crystal ice of perfect purity, the weight being over a ton. This company prides itself on the purity of its ice, and there is

none on the market more beautifully transparent.

—The Standard Oil Company, it is reported, is going extensively in the manufacture of artificial ice. They hope eventually to absorb the Consolidated Ice Company. It will be a war if the scheme goes through of trust against trust. Each will be worthy of his foeman's blade. It is said that the great organization has already mapped out its plans and has decided to open the campaign next summer with an offering of ice at less than \$2 per thousand pounds. Should the Consolidated Company meet this cut then down will go the price if necessary to a nominal figure. Then the fight will become a question of capital, with victory assured to the one who can afford to lose the most money. This means lower prices to consumers for a couple of seasons. After that—well, the consumers will pay for it. It is said the Standard Oil Company will use artificial ice exclusively, and that preparations have already been completed by this company for the building of two monster plants, one in New York City and one in Brooklyn. It is believed in many quarters that the Standard Oil will be ready for business early in the spring. It is said that its proposed plans will have an ice-producing capacity equal to the entire local demand. Local dealers in the ice trade give considerable credence to the report, but decline to discuss their views for publication, inasmuch as their individual interests are largely identified with the present trust. As an example of how large dealers avoid committing themselves on the situation, N. B. Shute, of the National Ice Company, at the foot of West Twelfth street New York City, said: "Well, yes, I have heard the rumor, but don't expect me to talk about it. I do not even know what to think about it." Neither the officials of the Standard Oil Company nor of the Consolidated Ice Company will talk of the matter.

—Indianapolis, Oct. 5.—One of the oldest and shrewdest of the ice dealers, and one who is interested in one of the largest artificial plants, states that, despite all the talk of the newspapers, the ice dealers of this city have made less money than in any of several years past. He knows, he says, that one of the largest plants here has actually lost money, and had not the owners had other business, in which there was some profit, the owners of the plant would have not been able to pull through on account of lack of finances. He then said the owners of the artificial ice plants and all the dealers who in the spring went into a combination and sprung prices above those of 1895 to consumers, made a gross mistake. It frightened people at the outset and many decided to get along without ice. Then it led to a large number of small dealers entering the field. Fully thirty of these small dealers went to the Kingan company, purchased ice from them and began selling it at once at 25 cents per 100 pounds. This cut very seriously into the

business of the larger concerns, and when the Kingan company could not supply the small dealers, they had ice shipped in here from Laporte and from the artificial plants at Shelbyville, Richmond and Lafayette, so that they were enabled to make a fair profit, while the larger concerns were at heavier expense in keeping up good teams and wagons and employing two men to the wagon. So far as the plant of the dealer who is quoted is concerned, he says he would have made more money to have sold ice in bulk right at the manufactory at \$2 a ton and had no trouble of delivering and no loss in collections. Next year he will favor the company selling its ice at that figure for cash, letting the buyers carry the burden of delivering and collecting the bills. Kingan & Co. adopted this plan, and in sales of ice right at their plant they have made more money than the other six plants this season. The methods of making ice are now simple, and it can be made at such small cost that it makes but little difference in future winters if no natural ice should be cut for the Indianapolis market.

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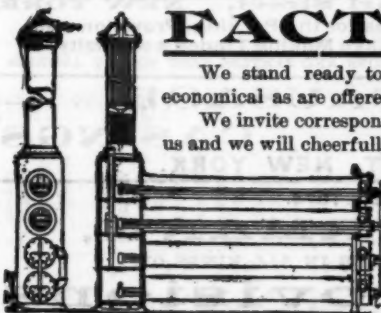
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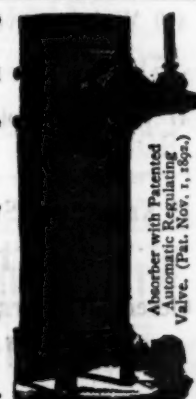
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Selected Hides. All Grades Salted Beef.

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ISAAC BLUMENTHAL, President.
LEWIS SAMUELS, Treasurer.

ADOLPH EDELMUTH, Vice-President.
LEWIS A. LONDON, Secretary.

LOOK AT PAGE 47.

The New York Retail Butchers' Mutual Protective Association

... OFFICERS ...

ARTHUR BLOCH, President, 791 Park Ave.
WM. G. WAGNER, 1st Vice-Pres., 573 First Ave.
GEO. H. SHAFFER, 2d Vice-Pres., 474 Fourth Ave.
FELIX HAAS, Treasurer, Central Market.
OTTO GEISS, Financial Secretary, 508 West 51st St.
CHARLES YOUNG, Recording Sec., 873 Park Ave.
GEO. WILLI, Corresponding Sec., 710 Second Ave.
PATRICK MAY, Serg't-at-Arms, 523 W. 39th Street.

OFFICE, 873 PARK AVE.

New York.

MEETINGS HELD EVERY SECOND AND FOURTH MON-
DAY OF EACH MONTH. MEETING ROOMS: RETAIL
GROCERS' HALL, 138 & 140 EAST 57TH STREET.

NEWS COMMITTEE:

EDWARD DAVIES, West Washington Market.
FELIX HAAS, Centre Market.
HERMAN BROCKNER

NEW YORK CITY AND VICINITY.

Employers in want of help, and employees in search of positions, and such wanting to dispose of machinery or desiring to purchase same should look at our WANT AND FOR SALE COLUMN on page 46.

** James McLean, of West Thirty-fourth street, has fitted up a new market on Lafayette avenue, Sailors' Snug Harbor, Staten Island; a new market on 324 Columbus avenue, New York, for H. Maibrium, who will handle poultry exclusively; a market for O'Neill & Ferris, on 789 Ninth avenue, and a market for E. W. Garwood, in Waverly place, Newark.

** There is a fine opportunity for an active firm of butchers who know their business, to open a well paying meat market in the neighborhood of Charles Weisbecker's vegetable establishment, near 125th street and Eighth avenue.

** Mr. David Levy, the well known small stock slaughterer of 606 West Fortieth street, will open a denot for the sale of sheep, lambs and veal, at 626 German place, near Westchester avenue.

** Mr. Ferdinand Sulzberger, who has been in the West, is expected back to-day.

** It is reported that the Siegel-Cooper Company is making about 2,500 pounds of fat per week.

** Mr. J. A. Howard, general manager of the branches of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, has returned from a trip among the Eastern branches of the firm.

** Mr. J. G. Soergel, of Buffalo, N. Y., accompanied by Miss Soergel, is visiting the metropolis, making his home temporarily at the Imperial Hotel. Mr. Soergel is a prominent officer of the Retail Butchers' Mutual Protective Association, of Buffalo, which is in a flourishing condition. Mr. Soergel enjoyed a call one day this week upon Mr. William G. Wagner, vice-president of the New York Retail Butchers' Protective Association, and the two gentlemen conferred upon matters of interest to their respective organizations.

** A meeting was held last Saturday afternoon of the directors of the New York Small Stock Company and Mr. Max Loeb was elected a director and Mr. S. Strauss, vice-president, succeeding Capt. Loeb, resigned. The full complement of directors will be seven, instead of nine as heretofore. The company said that business was good and the prospects bright. There is every indication that the company will enjoy a good patronage.

** New York sheep slaughterers are suffering considerably of late because of Western competition.

** The Eastmans Company will soon commence killing sheep for export at their Fifty-ninth street abattoir.

** At last success seems to crown the efforts of the merchants at the foot of West Fortieth street, in having that wretched street repaired. They have been assured that the Department of Public Works will soon begin the necessary work to make that street fit for traffic. To Mr. Gregory, of the Citizens' Coal Company, and Mr. J. G. Powell, of J. M. & P. Scanlan, all credit is due, as they have been unceasing in their efforts to bring about this change.

** There has been considerable excitement among the sheep butchers and wool pullers of this city and vicinity this week, owing to reports of expected advances in prices of wool and sheep leather. The market for these goods has been rather discouraging the past six months, and while heavy sales in both lines are reported the past few weeks, there does not seem to be any just ground to expect any advance in prices, at least not for the present. As we understand it, dealers have been carrying enormous supplies of sheep leather, and manufacturers have been purchasing only in small sample lots, but they are now compelled to place their orders for these goods, and in consequence the local dealers are fast disposing of their large accumulations, but at prices far below what they obtained this time a year ago. Some dealers attribute the activity in the trade to the belief that the Republican party will succeed next month and look for a duty restored on wool and wool skins. Whatever the outcome of the election is one thing is certain, the butchers who sell their skins to the pullers have succeeded in getting a large advance over last month's prices for their skins. The pullers have been anxious to make contracts freely for the month at these big advances, and several have instructed the commission men to hold their wools both here and in Boston until after the coming election.

** J. M. & P. Scanlan have obtained judgment for \$100 and costs against Morris Katz, dealer in small stock, at German place and Westchester avenue. Mr. Katz recently gave a mortgage for \$600 to David Levy on his fixtures at the above place. He has only been in business a short time, and he claims to have been robbed of \$800 by a bookkeeper, a rather unfortunate loss for so young a merchant to meet with in the beginning of his business career.

** Mr. Julius Kaiser, salesman for J. M. & P. Scanlan, is the proud and happy father of

a young son, who came into his family on the 6th inst. Both mother and baby are doing well, and papa is smiling all over when he receives the congratulations of his friends.

** John Hecker has opened a market on Tenth avenue, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets, where Mr. Muller formerly kept his provision store. The latter has moved three doors above his previous location.

** Messrs. Schwarzschild & Sulzberger have opened a "cooler" at 131st street and Twelfth avenue, adjoining their beef house, from where they will sell small stock.

** The two sons of Mr. Nathan Kann did not inherit their father's love for the meat business, and it is their intention to open a studio for the further gratification of their artistic tastes, in the Vandyke Building, on Eighth avenue, between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth streets. Mr. Kann is very popular and a leading officer of the New York Veal and Mutton Company.

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Sell your calfskins to us. We divide all profits to stockholders. No other dealers do this.

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For Preserving All Kinds of Sausage.

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Would be pleased to have you write us for our circulars, which will be of interest to every Packer and Sausage Maker.

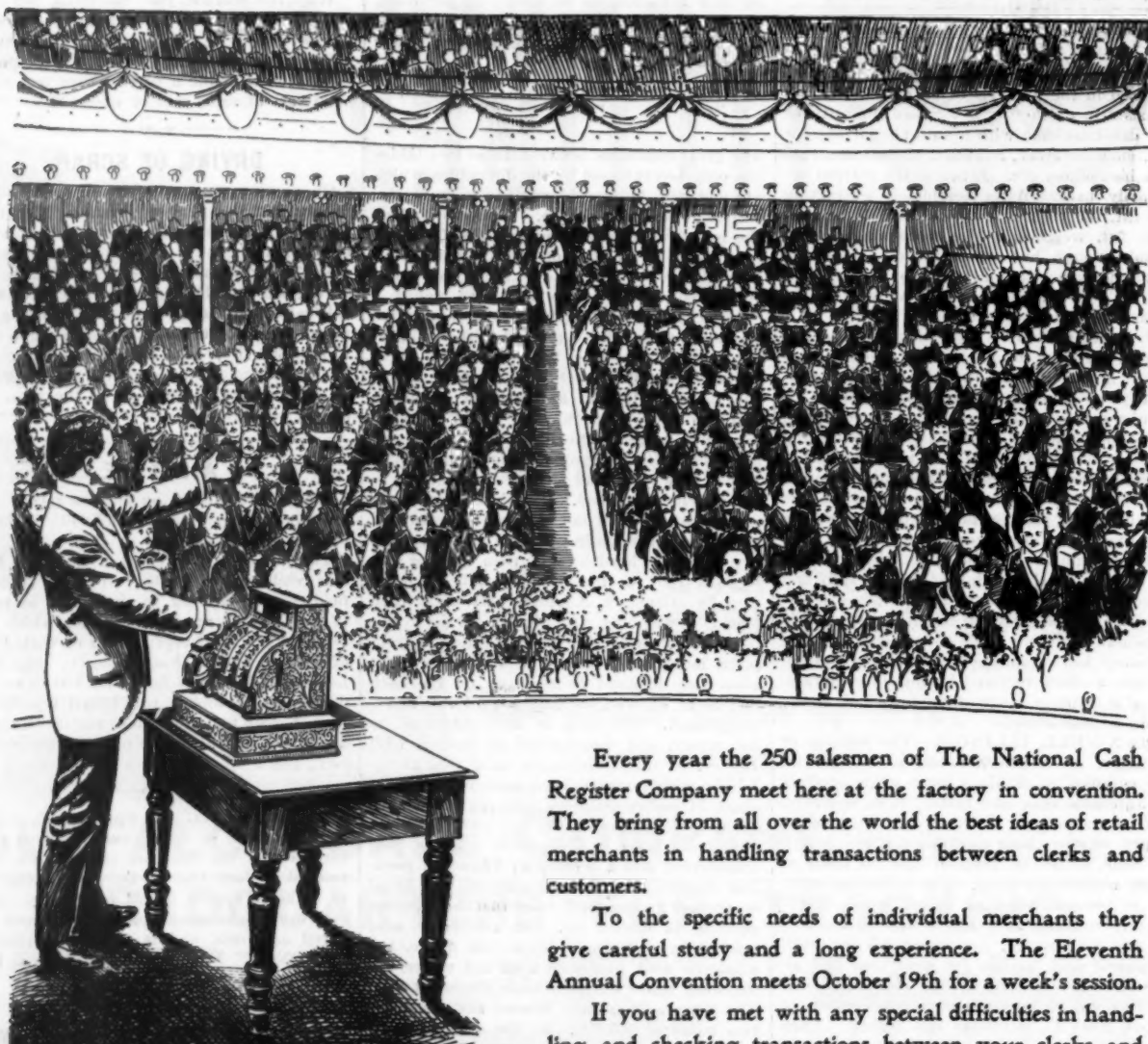
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Salesmen of the
National Cash Register Co.
Dayton, Ohio. Oct. 21-26, '95.**

Every year the 250 salesmen of The National Cash Register Company meet here at the factory in convention. They bring from all over the world the best ideas of retail merchants in handling transactions between clerks and customers.

To the specific needs of individual merchants they give careful study and a long experience. The Eleventh Annual Convention meets October 19th for a week's session.

If you have met with any special difficulties in handling and checking transactions between your clerks and customers, and will fill in the blank below, cut it out, and mail it to us at once, we will have the matter carefully considered at the convention and let you know the result. Address The National Cash Register Company, Dept. F., Dayton, Ohio.

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City

Street

Business

Difficulty

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TALLOW, SOAP, GLUE, FERTILIZER AND COTTON OIL TRADE NOTES.

CORRESPONDENTS, SUBSCRIBERS AND OTHERS SENDING ITEMS FOR THIS COLUMN SHOULD MAIL THEM SO AS TO REACH THE EDITOR NOT LATER THAN THURSDAY EVENING.

In South Baltimore, Md., the wind blew off the roof of the Union Soap factory.

The Cincinnati Glue Company has purchased land at Newport, Del., where it will build a plant and employ about 100 men.

A gentleman from New London has purchased the Sherry property in Stratford, Del., and will, it is said, start a small soap factory.

Messrs. Delaney & Whittaker will build a glue factory in Philadelphia. It will be three stories high, of brick and stone, and will cost about \$50,000.

The Crystal White Soap Company, recently established in Des Moines, Ia., by the Mason Bros., is doubling the capacity of its East Side plant by putting in new machinery.

The Kaufman cotton seed mill in Kaufman, Tex., has started up, and the management is paying the highest market price for all the seed they can get.

An effort is being made to establish a soap factory in Augusta, Ga. Mr. P. A. Ferris, an Atlanta gentleman, is the leading spirit in the movement.

The Mississippi Oil Company, in Natchez, has begun operations and the probability is that its plant will be kept running to its full capacity.

A partnership has been formed at Boston by F. W. Gregory and Henry J. Hall, under the firm name of F. W. Gregory & Co., as commission merchants in greases, oils, etc.

Gross Bros.' Soap Company, of Milwaukee, Wis., has offered to sell some of its property to the city for a municipal lighting plant, the cost of which property would balance a claim Gross Bros. have against the city for \$30,000.

A movement is on foot to organize a stock company in Rapides Parish, Alexandria, La., composed of planters and merchants, for the purpose of erecting and equipping a cotton seed oil mill for Alexandria, of a capacity of about forty or fifty tons per day.

Mr. R. B. Billings, of the Rome (N. Y.) soap manufacturing company, said when asked if there was anything new for publication: "I can tell you one thing; if McKinley is elected, we will certainly enlarge this plant to nearly double its present capacity, and in that event, of course, the number of hands will be materially increased."

Owing to the outlook in cotton seed oil not being as bright in the Carolinas as it should be, the cotton seed crushers of different parts of the two States conferred together at a recent meeting held in Columbia, S. C. There are about twenty-six cotton seed mills in operation in South Carolina, but half that number could do all the business. The trouble is the farmers are not selling their seed at

the prices offered, and the mills are not able to sell the oil at a price that will warrant a better price for the seed. At the close of the meeting, all who were there, were much pleased with the exchange of ideas and went away encouraged and hoping for better prices.

A bill has been filed in the circuit court for a receiver for the Wallace Kirk Soap Company, in Chicago. The complainants are Matthew H. Walker, A. Guilbert Heron and Herman Fietsch, and the defendants are members of the soap company, Wallace F. Kirk, its president, Frank T. Baker, secretary, the Chicago National Bank and F. D. Meacham. The sheriff, who has charge of the company's plant, and has had it for two days on judgments aggregating \$14,000 in favor of Meacham, is also a defendant. The bill asks for a receiver to take charge of the plant and wind up its business.

Several cotton seed oil mills succumbed among other buildings to the very recent severe storm in Georgia. The fertilizer works of Comer, Hull & Co., at Savannah, were damaged to the extent of \$125,000, and their acid plant was entirely ruined.

Elsewhere will be found the adv. of the Chicago Scale Company, of 147, 149 and 151 South Jefferson street. Their scales have been in constant use for nearly forty years in all parts of America. They handle no second quality or inferior scales, but all of the best quality and sold at the lowest prices. Among the varieties this company handles may be mentioned railroad track scales, elevator scales, depot and dormant scales, wagon scales, platform and counter scales, family scales and others. The numerous testimonials which the Chicago Scale Company has received is an evidence of the perfect satisfaction which their goods give.***

We don't doubt, says the Allison Coupon Company, of Indianapolis, that there are a lot of merchants who think that they must order a number of books in order to introduce the coupon system, but this is a mistake. You can order as small a quantity as you like, and a dozen of Allison's coupon books of any desired size or assortment of sizes will cost you but 40 cents, delivered to you by mail, and with the cover of the book numbered, or if you want the coupons numbered as well as the cover, the cost will be but 46 cents. What we want is to get you started on the coupon book system, and we are certain that you will do business in no other manner after once having tried coupons. The company will forward sample books, free of charge, to any merchant.***

YOU ARE INTERESTED IN COTTON OIL! DO YOU UNDERSTAND ABOUT MODERN HEATERS, THEIR CONSTRUCTION AND MODE OF OPERATION? THE IDEA IS TO KEEP POSTED AND "UP TO DATE." SEE ORDER BLANK ON PAGE 19.

PACKING HOUSE NOTES.

Manufacturers of machinery and fixtures interested in these notes, should also consult the items under Ice and Refrigeration, and other trade news columns in this paper.

Employers in want of help, and employees in search of positions, and such wanting to dispose of machinery or desiring to purchase same should look at our WANT AND FOR SALE COLUMN on page 46.

* Frank Roether has reopened his pork butchering establishment in Warnersville, Pa.
* Among the new incorporations is the John Berry Sheep Company, of Douglas, Wyo. George Berry, Battle Creek, Neb., is the secretary of the company.

* The Stafford Land and Cattle Company, Austin, Tex., has filed its charter; capital stock, 10,000; incorporators, I. T. Pryor, Q. F. Walker and A. M. Waugh.

* The retail butchers of New London, Conn., have organized. President, George F. Finker; vice-president, C. H. Williams; treasurer, C. H. Klineck; secretary, J. C. Harrigan.

* J. W. Evans, W. J. Willingham, Fred. J. Wallace and others have incorporated the Mountain City Packing Co. at Chattanooga, Tenn., for the purpose of carrying on a general pork packing business.

* Alexander Hasbrouck, of Highland, N. Y., has purchased with Joseph Kelley, of New York, the Velle Packing House in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and will take the active management of the business.

* The news comes from St. Louis that the Burlington & Missouri Pacific R. R. has reduced their rates for transportation on packing house products and beef about seven cents per 100 pounds.

* The retail and wholesale meat house of George Eckhart, in Clifton, N. J., was destroyed by fire early Friday morning of last week. The total loss is \$12,000 or \$15,000, partially covered by insurance.

* The Live Stock and General Supply Co. has been incorporated at Lake Bluff, Ill., by Benjamin J. Close, Arthur K. Stearns and Augustus B. Close; capital stock, \$5,000. The company will deal in live stock and manufacture farming implements.

* A new beef company, under the name of the Eastern Beef Company, has been organized in Bridgeport, Conn., with a slaughter house in Kansas City, and, it is said, they guarantee to sell beef (at wholesale) at three to six cents a pound less than present prices.

* The National Association of Live Stock Exhibitors met in Springfield, Ill., and elected N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo., president; R. M. Ogilvie, Madison, Wis., vice-president; G. Howard Davidson, New York, secretary, and Mortimer Levering, of Fort Wayne, Ind., treasurer.

* An application has been filed with the Secretary of State for the incorporation of the Mountain City Packing Company, which will do business in Chattanooga, Tenn. The incorporators: John Shamotulski, J. W. Evans, W. J. Willingham, Fred. J. Wallace and D. A. May.

* The first death from trichinosis in Chicago within eight months occurred last week. The victim was Annie Powers, aged seventeen. She was taken ill after having eaten a piece of diseased pork and died in great agony. Chicago last year had only four cases of trichinosis, all of which were fatal.

* The Armour Packing Company, of Kansas City, Mo., which uses nearly 90,000,000 gallons of water monthly, is negotiating with the city for a price on water to be taken from the flow line near the State line. The Metropolitan Water Company, which buys water from Kansas City at the rate of \$30 per million gallons, is now supplying Armour, charging him for it \$70 per million gallons.

* James Dextell, of the live stock firm of

CUT OUT.

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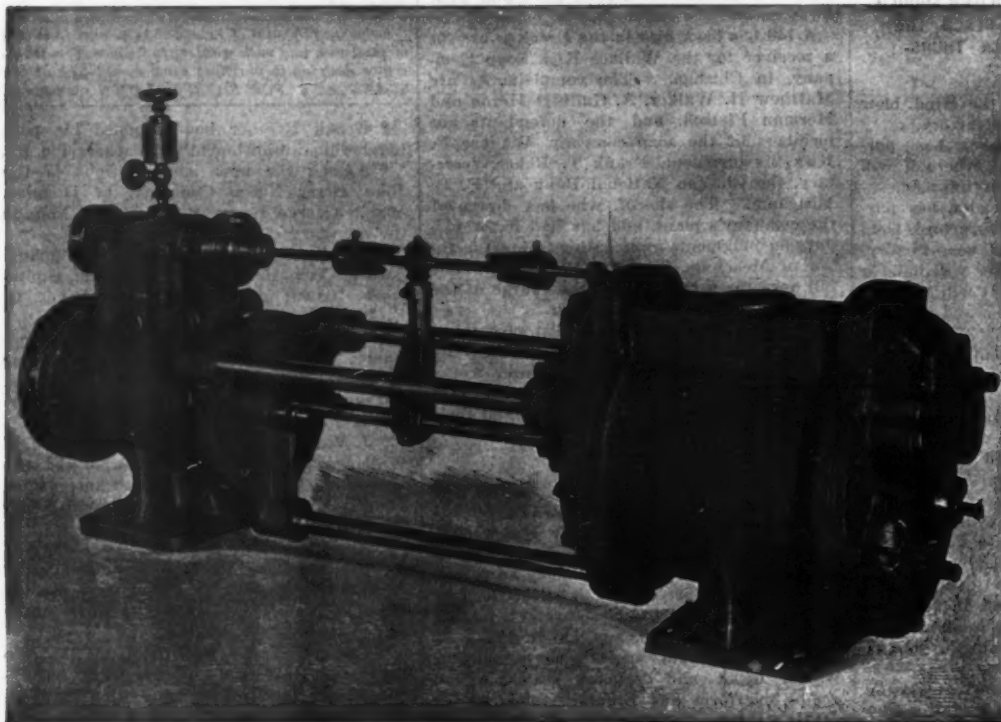
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Friction Elevators, Hoists,
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Presses. All kinds of Lard
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Power Pumps. Vacuum, Air
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Improved Hog Scraper,
Capacity 700 Hogs
per Hour.



These Improved Blowing Engines are largely used for agitating oils, acids and chemical preparations, also for blast and vent-
ilating purposes. The valve motion is of special value on the blowing engines, as the length of stroke can be readily adjusted.
These valves are accessible from the outside. Pistons are provided with packing of improved design.



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By I. I. REDWOOD, M. Am. Inst. M. E. A practical
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Revised by PROF. DENTON. Boards, - - - 50c

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,

284 PEARL STREET.
NEW YORK.

James Dezell & Co., of Kansas City, Mo., one of the most widely known and heaviest operators on the Live Stock Exchange, is dead. Mr. Dezell had been in the trade for fourteen years. He was a fine judge of stock and a close buyer, and in 1893 and 1894 he bought the export cattle for the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co., of New York.

* Work on grading for the new beef house in Putnam, Conn., is being rapidly pushed. The building will be erected close to the railroad and the beef and other articles will be unloaded from the train by means of a large elevator. Nelson Morris & Co., of Chicago and St. Louis are the proprietors, their manager, R. H. Bradley, of Putnam, owning the land upon which it is built. The cost of construction will probably be not less than \$10,000.

* The discussion on the currency question in the national campaign has prompted a writer to prepare an interesting article on the various kinds of money used by the people of primitive ages, in which the fact, known to many, but not to all, is brought to light, that in Palestine in the days of Abraham and the patriarchs cattle was the standard. In the Colonial days, some Englanders used codfish. This custom survives, it is asserted, in some parts of North Carolina and Tennessee, where hides and pelts are the basis of exchange.

* An exchange offers this remedy and preventive for hog cholera: "Do not permit your hogs to drink any water except that which you have thoroughly boiled. It may be necessary to at first put in some ground wheat or corn or salt, but in a very few days you will find that your hogs will not drink any water except that which has been boiled. By boiling the water you kill the disease germs, or bacteria, as they are called. If your hogs are sick this method will cure them and no others will get sick. We have great confidence in this simple cure, and advocate its use because of our absolute knowledge of its worth, and the fact that there is absolutely no cost to the farmer."

* A charter has been issued to the Omaha Cattle and Loan Co., of Kansas City and Omaha, organized with a capital of \$500,000 for the purpose of lending money to owners of cattle and engaging in the sale of cattle securities. The Kansas City, Kan., directors are L. E. James, James Fennell and Daniel Fennell, all connected with the Armour Packing Company. The other directors are P. A. Valentine, of Chicago; F. H. Davis, John J. Roche, John A. McShane, and W. A. Paxton, of Omaha. While the corporation has no connection with the Armour Packing Company, it is understood that the Armours are interested in it. The general offices will be in Kansas City, Kan., with branch offices in Kansas City, Mo., and Omaha.

NEPONSET RED ROPE INSULATING PAPER
FOR LINING
Cold Storage Houses **Refrigerators.**
Cars, Etc.

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SAMPLES AND PRICES PARTICULARS SENT FREE ON APPLICATION TO
F. W. BIRD & SON,
EAST WALPOLE, MASS.
THIS PAPER IS ACCEPTED BY EXPORT AS THE STANDARD OF INSULATION

* Chairman W. E. Skinner, of the general programme committee of the big National Live Stock Exchange meeting in Fort Worth, Tex., Oct. 12 and 13, has appointed the following reception committee: Burke Burnett, chairman; John Scharbauer, Winfield Scott, Geo. Beggs, Frank Weaver, J. C. Loving, W. K. Newlin, M. B. Loyd, C. H. Silliman, Arthur Springer, C. W. Hoelzle, T. H. Dixon, E. J. Myers, E. C. Cook, J. M. Logan, J. W. Spencer, H. C. Edrington, N. Harding, W. B. Harrison, Luther I. Boaz, Paul Waples, J. P. Smith, E. M. Daggett, Wm. Hunter, John P. Jacobs, C. C. Daly, Bruce Johnson, W. E. Bicknell, W. R. Davis, Chas. Murdock, B. Dunn, L. L. Moore, Tom Andrews, M. Harrold, H. A. Paffrath and Brooks Davis.

* The retail beef dealers in Lawrence, Mass., are exercised over the action of the wholesalers, who adopted the plan this week of cash payments. Bills are rendered weekly and twenty-four hours' credit over that time is allowed. After that credit is suspended until the previous account is balanced. It is argued, in defense of this move, that weekly payments are now almost the universal custom, in the face of which, it will be an easy matter for the retailers to demand weekly payments on their accounts and this will enable them to meet their own bills the more readily. There are three wholesale houses in Lawrence, Nelson Morris & Co., a branch of the Chicago house of that name; George Bancroft, agent for the George H. Hammond Beef Company, of Chicago, and Gowing & Higgins, who handle Swift's beef. It is reported that the new move is the result of a conference between the three and it was the unanimous opinion that it would result in making the business better in every way.

ARE YOU THOROUGHLY INFORMED AS TO THE USES OF THE FILTER PRESS? THE NEW BOOK EXPLAINS THE WHOLE SYSTEM. SIGN ORDER BLANK, PAGE 19.

AMONG THE TRAVELING MEN.

We shall be pleased to receive notes from traveling men in the trade from all over the United States and Canada. Address same to either our New York or Chicago offices.

ADOLF HERTZ has left the firm of S. Oppenheimer & Co., Chicago.

D. F. LORENZ, who has been for a while engaged on his own account in the butcher supply business in Philadelphia, has returned to R. T. Randall, of the same city.

S. BERGEY, formerly with the G. V. Brecht Company, of St. Louis, and lately in the horse ointment business, will travel hereafter for the Preservaline Manufacturing Company, of New York.

JACOB PLAUT, of Plaut & Stretch, New York, who interrupted his Western trip on account of the sickness of his partner, Sam Stretch, has started out again, Mr. Stretch having fully recovered.

JOSEPH HELLER, formerly with the Sterling Packing Company of Sioux City, a brother of Ben. Heller, of Zanzibar fame, has left Chicago to take charge of the fresh meat business of the Cudghy Packing Company, at Jacksonville, Fla.

MR. PAUL E. VOLLUND has taken a position with the Metropolitan Hotel Supply Company, of New York, as salesman for Government and State institutions, hotels and steamships. His large acquaintance in these trades qualifies him for the position.

MAX HIRSCH, who has been for many years a traveling salesman for Messrs. S. Oppenheimer & Co., for the State of Pennsylvania and of late for the Preservaline Manufacturing Company, started this week on a trip for Messrs. Bechstein & Co.

PROPER TESTING OF CAKE AND MEAL FOR OIL PERCENTAGE FULLY TREATED. SIGN ORDER BLANK ON PAGE 19.

ALL CURED MEATS, SAUSAGES AND BOILED MEATS

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BEEF ALWAYS ON HAND.A NEW
BOOKON THE
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ICE AND REFRIGERATION.

Those interested in this subject should not forget to look also at Packers' and Slaughterers' Notes, and other trade news columns in this paper.

Employers in want of help, and employees in search of positions, and such wanting to dispose of machinery or desiring to purchase same should look at our WANT AND FOR SALE COLUMN on page 46.

—It is reported that a cold storage plant will be erected at Columbia, S. C.

—The Diamond Ice Company, of Stamford, Conn., has been compelled to make an assignment.

—N. B. Baldwin and others are interested in a movement to establish an ice plant at Nicholasville, Ka.

—E. L. Davis is constructing an ice house in Putnam, Conn. It will be 142 feet long, 30 feet wide and 20 feet high.

—The Kansas City Ice and Cold Storage Company has filed a statement of an increase of capital stock from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

—Plans for an ice plant, etc., in Baltimore, Md., to cost about \$75,000, have been prepared for the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

—The plans for a new distillery have been prepared for Bernheim Brothers, of Louisville, Ky. A 500-bushel plant, to cost from \$50,000 to \$60,000 is contemplated.

—Some of the leading business men of Columbia, S. C., are contemplating the formation of a stock company at an early date, and will have for its object the erection of a large cold storage warehouse in that city.

—Plans have been prepared for an ice plant and bottling depot at Baltimore, Md., for the Pabst Brewing Company, main office, Milwaukee, Wis. The buildings, including a ten-ton ice plant, engine house and bottling depot, will cost about \$75,000.

—Articles of incorporation of the City Ice Company, of Hot Springs, Ark., have been filed. The incorporators are: Henry W. Myar, of Camden; Charles N. and Fred. N. Rich, of Hot Springs; capital stock, \$50,000. Henry W. Myar is president of the company.

—The Mixer Ice Machine Company, of Paterson, N. J., has filed a certificate of incorporation. William M. Mixer and Wallace A. Downey, of New York, and Warren B. Hutchinson, of Passaic City, N. J., are the stockholders. The authorized capital is \$300,000, but business will be commenced with \$100,000. The company will make machines for the manufacture of ice.

—The East St. Louis (Mo.) Ice and Cold Storage Company have on exhibition in that city a column of ice, the base of which is 7 feet by 2, 1 foot thick, surmounted by a slab 6 feet by 4 high, and 1 foot thick, containing some beautiful fish, the subject being "Crystal Slate Ice Containing California Rainbow Trout." The whole is a beautiful mass of crystal ice of perfect purity, the weight being over a ton. This company prides itself on the purity of its ice, and there is

none on the market more beautifully transparent.

—The Standard Oil Company, it is reported, is going extensively in the manufacture of artificial ice. They hope eventually to absorb the Consolidated Ice Company. It will be a war if the scheme goes through of trust against trust. Each will be worthy of his foeman's blade. It is said that the great organization has already mapped out its plans and has decided to open the campaign next summer with an offering of ice at less than \$2 per thousand pounds. Should the Consolidated Company meet this cut then down will go the price if necessary to a nominal figure. Then the fight will become a question of capital, with victory assured to the one who can afford to lose the most money. This means lower prices to consumers for a couple of seasons. After that—well, the consumers will pay for it. It is said the Standard Oil Company will use artificial ice exclusively, and that preparations have already been completed by this company for the building of two monster plants, one in New York City and one in Brooklyn. It is believed in many quarters that the Standard Oil will be ready for business early in the spring. It is said that its proposed plans will have an ice-producing capacity equal to the entire local demand. Local dealers in the ice trade give considerable credence to the report, but decline to discuss their views for publication, inasmuch as their individual interests are largely identified with the present trust. As an example of how large dealers avoid committing themselves on the situation, N. B. Shute, of the National Ice Company, at the foot of West Twelfth street New York City, said: "Well, yes, I have heard the rumor, but don't expect me to talk about it. I do not even know what to think about it." Neither the officials of the Standard Oil Company nor of the Consolidated Ice Company will talk of the matter.

—Indianapolis, Oct. 5.—One of the oldest and shrewdest of the ice dealers, and one who is interested in one of the largest artificial plants, states that, despite all the talk of the newspapers, the ice dealers of this city have made less money than in any of several years past. He knows, he says, that one of the largest plants here has actually lost money, and had not the owners had other business, in which there was some profit, the owners of the plant would have not been able to pull through on account of lack of finances. He then said the owners of the artificial ice plants and all the dealers who in the spring went into a combination and sprung prices above those of 1895 to consumers, made a gross mistake. It frightened people at the outset and many decided to get along without ice. Then it led to a large number of small dealers entering the field. Fully thirty of these small dealers went to the Kingan company, purchased ice from them and began selling it at once at 25 cents per 100 pounds. This cut very seriously into the

business of the larger concerns, and when the Kingan company could not supply the small dealers, they had ice shipped in here from Laporte and from the artificial plants at Shelbyville, Richmond and Lafayette, so that they were enabled to make a fair profit, while the larger concerns were at heavier expense in keeping up good teams and wagons and employing two men to the wagon. So far as the plant of the dealer who is quoted is concerned, he says he would have made more money to have sold ice in bulk right at the manufactory at \$2 a ton and had no trouble of delivering and no loss in collections. Next year he will favor the company selling its ice at that figure for cash, letting the buyers carry the burden of delivering and collecting the bills. Kingan & Co. adopted this plan, and in sales of ice right at their plant they have made more money than the other six plants this season. The methods of making ice are now simple, and it can be made at such small cost that it makes but little difference in future winters if no natural ice should be cut for the Indianapolis market.

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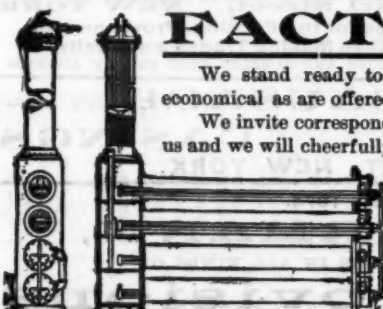
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 IS THE ONLY FIRST CLASS HOTEL IN THE IMMEDIATE BUSINESS
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 AND OTHER MODERN CONVENIENCES.
TABLE AND SERVICE THE BEST
 ROOMS NEWLY AND NEATLY FURNISHED. THE NEXT TIME YOU ARE IN CHICAGO TRY
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 CHAS. O. BLOOM PROPRIETOR



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is not enough. The butcher who wishes to build up a big trade must have a nicely furnished shop. The man who has

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HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR SHOP FAT AND KIDNEY SUET.

Beef Casings, Dried Blood, Fertilizers, Oleo Oils, Stearine,
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LOOK AT PAGE 47.

The New York Retail Butchers' Mutual Protective Association

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NEW YORK CITY AND VICINITY.

Employers in want of help, and employees in search of positions, and such wanting to dispose of machinery or desiring to purchase same should look at our WANT AND FOR SALE COLUMN on page 46.

** James McLean, of West Thirty-fourth street, has fitted up a new market on Lafayette avenue, Sailors' Snug Harbor, Staten Island; a new market on 324 Columbus avenue, New York, for H. Maibrium, who will handle poultry exclusively; a market for O'Neill & Ferris, on 789 Ninth avenue, and a market for E. W. Garwood, in Waverly place, Newark.

** There is a fine opportunity for an active firm of butchers who know their business, to open a well paying meat market in the neighborhood of Charles Weisbecker's vegetable establishment, near 125th street and Eighth avenue.

** Mr. David Levy, the well known small stock slaughterer of 606 West Fortieth street, will open a denot for the sale of sheep, lambs and veal, at 626 German place, near Westchester avenue.

** Mr. Ferdinand Sulzberger, who has been in the West, is expected back to-day.

** It is reported that the Siegel-Cooper Company is making about 2,500 pounds of fat per week.

** Mr. J. A. Howard, general manager of the branches of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, has returned from a trip among the Eastern branches of the firm.

** Mr. J. G. Soergel, of Buffalo, N. Y., accompanied by Miss Soergel, is visiting the metropolis, making his home temporarily at the Imperial Hotel. Mr. Soergel is a prominent officer of the Retail Butchers' Mutual Protective Association, of Buffalo, which is in a flourishing condition. Mr. Soergel enjoyed a call one day this week upon Mr. William G. Wagner, vice-president of the New York Retail Butchers' Protective Association, and the two gentlemen conferred upon matters of interest to their respective organizations.

** A meeting was held last Saturday afternoon of the directors of the New York Small Stock Company and Mr. Max Loeb was elected a director and Mr. S. Strauss, vice-president, succeeding Capt. Loeb, resigned. The full complement of directors will be seven, instead of nine as heretofore. The company said that business was good and the prospects bright. There is every indication that the company will enjoy a good patronage.

** New York sheep slaughterers are suffering considerably of late because of Western competition.

** The Eastmans Company will soon commence killing sheep for export at their Fifty-ninth street abattoir.

** At last success seems to crown the efforts of the merchants at the foot of West Fortieth street, in having that wretched street repaired. They have been assured that the Department of Public Works will soon begin the necessary work to make that street fit for traffic. To Mr. Gregory, of the Citizens' Coal Company, and Mr. J. G. Powell, of J. M. & P. Scanlan, all credit is due, as they have been unceasing in their efforts to bring about this change.

** There has been considerable excitement among the sheep butchers and wool pullers of this city and vicinity this week, owing to reports of expected advances in prices of wool and sheep leather. The market for these goods has been rather discouraging the past six months, and while heavy sales in both lines are reported the past few weeks, there does not seem to be any just ground to expect any advance in prices, at least not for the present. As we understand it, dealers have been carrying enormous supplies of sheep leather, and manufacturers have been purchasing only in small sample lots, but they are now compelled to place their orders for these goods, and in consequence the local dealers are fast disposing of their large accumulations, but at prices far below what they obtained this time a year ago. Some dealers attribute the activity in the trade to the belief that the Republican party will succeed next month and look for a duty restored on wool and wool skins. Whatever the outcome of the election is one thing is certain, the butchers who sell their skins to the pullers have succeeded in getting a large advance over last month's prices for their skins. The pullers have been anxious to make contracts freely for the month at these big advances, and several have instructed the commission men to hold their wools both here and in Boston until after the coming election.

** J. M. & P. Scanlan have obtained judgment for \$100 and costs against Morris Katz, dealer in small stock, at German place and Westchester avenue. Mr. Katz recently gave a mortgage for \$600 to David Levy on his fixtures at the above place. He has only been in business a short time, and he claims to have been robbed of \$800 by a bookkeeper, a rather unfortunate loss for so young a merchant to meet with in the beginning of his business career.

** Mr. Julius Kaiser, salesman for J. M. & P. Scanlan, is the proud and happy father of

a young son, who came into his family on the 6th inst. Both mother and baby are doing well, and papa is smiling all over when he receives the congratulations of his friends.

** John Hecker has opened a market on Tenth avenue, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets, where Mr. Muller formerly kept his provision store. The latter has moved three doors above his previous location.

** Messrs. Schwarzschild & Sulzberger have opened a "cooler" at 131st street and Twelfth avenue, adjoining their beef house, from where they will sell small stock.

** The two sons of Mr. Nathan Kann did not inherit their father's love for the meat business, and it is their intention to open a studio for the further gratification of their artistic tastes, in the Vandyke Building, on Eighth avenue, between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth streets. Mr. Kann is very popular and a leading officer of the New York Veal and Mutton Company.

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\$1 A WEEK

For 15 weeks, it will pay for a

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\$1 a week is not much per day, and you probably lose more than that in neglecting to make charges, to say nothing of the loss in cash sales.

Drop us a postal; we will tell you how our system guards your business.

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ORGANIZED 1888.

The New York Butchers' Calfskin Association,

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Sell your calfskins to us. We divide all profits to stockholders. No other dealers do this.

Our wagons call at your place for calfskins.



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RUDOLPH GEBHARD'S
BERLINER Preserving Salt

For Preserving All Kinds of Sausage.

PRACTICAL MEATMEN
PRONOUNCE IT THE BEST

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Washington Market Sheep Co., W. Washington Market
Swift Provision Co., Cor. 13th st. and 10th ave.
G. F. Swift & Co., Manhattan Market (W. 36th st.)
Swift Sheep & Poultry Co., 11th ave., 34th and 35th sts.
North River Beef Co., Foot W. 35th st.
Riverside Beef Co., 130th St. and 12th ave.
Swift Bros., Morrisania, 789 and 771 Westchester ave.
Harlem Beef Co., Foot East 127th st.
Murray Hill Beef Co., Foot East 12th st.
Centre Market Beef Co., Cor. Centre and Grand sts.**BROOKLYN.**Swift Brothers, 122 and 124 Fort Greene place.
Ft. Greene Sheep & Provision Co., 112 Ft. Greene place.
Williamsburgh Beef Co., 100 and 102 N. 6th st.
Brooklyn Beef Co., 74 and 76 Atlantic ave.**JERSEY CITY.**Swift & Company, Ninth St. Market, 138 9th st.
Swift & Company, Wayne St. Market.**THE CUDAHY PACKING CO.****Packers of REX BRAND****PROVISIONS, CANNED GOODS AND BEEF EXTRACT.****SHIPPERS OF CHOICE****Dressed Beef, Hogs, Sheep, Calves, Beef and Pork Cuts, and all
kinds of Tripe and Sausages.****ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF BUTTERINE.****HARRISBURG, PA.,**
OPERATED BY
HARRISBURG PROVISION CO.**LIVERPOOL, ENG.****PACKING HOUSES.****SOUTH OMAHA, NEB.**
SIoux CITY, IA.**CHICAGO, ILL.**
LOS ANGELES, CAL.**BRANCH HOUSES.**The Cudahy Packing Co., Manhattan Market, New York.
" " " " Manhattanville " "
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A. H. Warthman Co., " Philadelphia, Pa.**WICHITA, KAS.****NEW YORK CITY.****THE JACOB DOLD PACKING CO.****BUFFALO, N. Y.****WHOLESALE.****KANSAS CITY, MO.**OWNERS OF THE HIGHLY
CELEBRATED**"WESTPHALIA"**

BRAND OF

Sugar Cured Hams,**Shoulders and Bacon.****PORK AND BEEF PACKERS**

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Canned Meats and Delicacies:MANUFACTURERS OF THE
ONLY GENUINE**WHITE ROSE****BRAND LARD,**Guaranteed Absolutely Pure
Hog Product.**Corned Beef, Roast Beef, Ox Tongue, Lunch Tongue, Potted Ham, Devilled Ham, Chipped Beef, Fine English Brawn.**

Once tried, your trade will always ask for "Dold's" Canned Meats.

These goods stand unsurpassed for Quality, Color and Flavor.

THE ONLY HOUSE IN BUFFALO PRODUCING GOVERNMENT-INSPECTED MEATS.**OLEO OIL, LARD OIL, HOG AND BEEF CASINGS,
NEATSFOOT OIL, BLOOD, TANKAGE, TALLOW, HIDES.****OUR AIM IS TO PLEASE AND SUIT THE TRADE.****SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO FOREIGN TRADE.****ANGLO-AMERICAN PROVISION COMPANY, CHICAGO
FOWLER BROS. (LIMITED), NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL.****Pork Packers, Lard Refiners and Sausage Makers.****SOLE PROPRIETORS
OF THE UNRIVALED AND JUSTLY
CELEBRATED
BRANDS OF MEATS AND LARD:****Delmonico Peach and Cherry Brands
OF SMOKED MEATS.****Peach Leaf Lard. Apricot Lard.
ROYAL LILY COMPOUND.**

Agents in most of the principal cities in the United States. Correspondence solicited.

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601 to 629 Diversey Building,

**MANUFACTURER OF
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ITALIAN
FRENCH****CHICAGO, ILL.****SAUSAGES****MORTON & WAUGH,**

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Soundings for Sewers, Foundations and Bridges.****No. 94 WATER STREET,
BOSTON, MASS.****GEORGE W. PRICE,** 43 and 44 City Market
TRENTON, N. J.**Summer Sausage and Bologna.****Prepared Ham and Beef, Scrapple and
Breakfast Bacon, Liver Pudding,
Boneless Ham and Dried Beef.****No adulterations used in any of our pro-
ductions.**

NEW YORK MARKETS.

LIVE CATTLE.

A fair trade in all grades of cattle was the rule all week. Prices held firmer on everything, while the rough butcher stock was fully 10c. per cwt. higher. A few loads of good steers were taken for export. Most of the offerings was cattle from the States. Latest cables quote American steers as selling at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ @11c., dressed weight. American sheep steady at 9@10c., dressed weight. Refrigerated beef selling at 8@8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. A year ago prime native steers sold in this market at \$5.05@\$5.20 per cwt. We quote:

Choice to extra steers	4 40 a 4 80
Medium to fair steers	3 95 a 4 20
Common steers	3 10 a 3 50
Texas and rangers, good to choice	3 10 a 3 95
Texas and rangers, common	2 10 a 2 75
Cows and Bulls	1 10 a 2 75
Oxen and Stags	2 10 a 3 95

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

There has been a fair amount of stock for the market all week, most of it being lambs which was of a medium quality. The sheep that arrived were of the common to ordinary kind, and sold lower. We quote:

Good to choice sheep	3 00 a 3 50
Common to medium sheep	2 10 a 2 95
Good to choice lambs	4 50 a 5 00
Common to medium lambs	3 75 a 4 40

LIVE HOGS.

The arrivals at the local yards for the market were a trifle heavier than last week, and prices ruled steady under a good demand. Local firms had increased receipts of hogs purchased at other points, and claim that they cost a shade higher than last week. We quote:

Hogs, heavy	3 60 a 3 95
Hogs, light to medium	4 05 a 4 25
Pigs	4 20 a 4 50
Roughs	3 05 a 3 30

LIVE CALVES.

The receipts, including a couple of loads carried over from last week, were more than equal to the demand, consequently prices suffered somewhat. Grassers and buttermilks was the hardest stock to move. A few Westerns remained in the yards on several market days owing to no buyers. Choice veals remain scarce. We quote:

Choice veals	7 25
Common to medium veals	4 25 a 6 50
Grassers and Buttermilks	3 50 a 3 25
Westerns, heavy	3 40 a 3 80
" light	4 10 a 4 50

DRESSED BEEF.

The bad business the past week seems to be beyond the comprehension of most members of the trade. The weather has been favorable and everything pointed to a large volume of business. The receipts fair, while the quality of the stock offered was common, and most of it cost rather high. There was a better sprinkling of natives than for some time past. What the trade seems to want is some good cutting range cattle. Most of this class of stock is either bruised or cuts up dark without any grain to it. We quote:

Choice Native, heavy	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 8
" light	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ a
Common to fair Native	6 a 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Choice Western, heavy	7 a
" light	6 a 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Good to prime Texan	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 6
Common to fair Texan	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Good to choice Heifers	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 5 $\frac{3}{4}$
Common to fair Heifers	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 5
Choice Cows	5 a
Common to fair Cows	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Good to choice Oxen and Stags	5 a 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Common to fair Oxen and Stags	4 a 5
Choice Bulls	4 a
Common Bulls and Cows for Bologna	2 a 3 $\frac{1}{2}$

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The market has ruled dull all week. The receipts have been light in comparison to the past few weeks. Sheep held steady, as the bulk of the stock were lambs, which had to be sold lower. The quality of the offerings was common to good. We quote:

Good to choice mutton	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Common to medium mutton	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 5
Good to choice lambs	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Common to medium lambs	6 a 7

DRESSED CALVES.

The market shows no improvement on any class of calves outside of a few choice country dressed, which were in light supply. Grassers and Westerns were inquired after in a moderate way, but no improvement in prices is noticeable. Most of the deals are for heavy weights. We quote:

Choice veals	11 a 12
Common to medium Veals	8 a 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Grassers and Buttermilks	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Westerns, heavy	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 6
" light	8 a 10

DRESSED HOGS.

A heavier volume of business was recorded the past week amongst the local slaughterers and Western firms. The demand has increased rapidly within the past few days, owing to cold weather. Light pigs had the call. We quote:

Hogs, heavy	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 4 $\frac{3}{4}$
Medium to light hogs	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 5
Pigs	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Roughs	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 4

DRESSED POULTRY.

The supplies of dressed poultry continued heavy, while the demand was fair. Fancy lots of chickens were wanted and sold at good prices, while all other grades seemed neglected and had to be moved out at low figures. Spring turkeys had a fair call all week. Long Island and Eastern ducks in small supply and steady. Geese also scarce and firm. Fowls sold slow. We quote:

Turkeys, young, dry-picked, per lb.	11 a 12
" " scalded, " "	10 a 11
" " inferior, " "	8 a 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Spring Chickens, Philadelphia, selected	11 a 15
" " poor to good, lb.	11 a 13
" " Pennsylvania	11 a 13
" " West'n, d. p., good to choice	8 a 9
" " inferior	7 a 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fowls, Western, dry-picked, choice	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 10
" " scalded, choice	9 a 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Old Cocks, per lb.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 6
Ducks, Eastern, per lb.	12 a 13
" Long Island, per lb.	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 13 $\frac{1}{2}$
" Western, per lb.	8 a 10
Geese, Eastern	14 a 15
" Western	7 a 10

LIVE POULTRY.

The receipts at the beginning of the week were quite liberal, and prices moved downward. Toward the end a better feeling was noticeable and the market closed firmer. Turkeys were not plentiful at any time. Ducks and geese in fair supply, and sold a shade lower. Chickens continue plentiful. We quote:

Chickens, local, per lb.	8 a 8
" Western, per lb.	8 a 8
" Southern, " "	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 8
Fowls, local, per lb.	9 a 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
" Western, per lb.	9 a 9
" Southern, " "	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Roosters, old, per lb.	9 a 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Turkeys, local, per pair	9 a 10
" Western, " "	65 a 75
" Southern, " "	60 a 70
Geese, local per pair	1 12 a 1 37 $\frac{1}{2}$
" Western, " "	1 00 a 1 15
" Southern, " "	1 00 a 1 00
Pigeons, old, per pair	25 a
" young, " "	20 a

PROVISIONS.

There is no change noticeable in provisions amongst the jobbing trade. There is some activity noticeable in fresh meats. All others moving out slow. We quote:

Smoked hams, 10 to 12 lbs. average	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 11
" " 14 to 16 " "	10 a 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
" " 18 lbs and over	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 10
California hams, smoked	8 a 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
New York cut shoulders, smoked	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 5
Boneless bacon	8 a 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bacon (rib in)	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 8
Pickled hams, light	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 9 $\frac{3}{4}$
" heavy	9 a 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
" bellies, light	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 9
" heavy	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 9
California hams	8 a 8
Dry salted bellies, heavy	nominal
" light	"
Fat backs, 40 to 45	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 5
" 30 to 35	4 a 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 20 to 25	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 4
Pork loins	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Spare ribs, per ice	11 00 a 13 00

THE GLUE MARKET.

The glue market is dull, and no unusual conditions are to be reported. Stock is scarce and packers and manufacturers are firm in their demands. Low grade bone and foot makes are easier in tone. We expect better prices for higher grades. We quote:

A Extra, white	23c
1 Extra " "	18c
" " "	16c
1 X " "	14c
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Hide, brown	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " "	13c
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " "	12c
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Bone	10c
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " "	8c
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " "	8c
3 " " "	7c

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, English, wide per keg	33 00
" " per $\frac{1}{2}$ keg	17 00
" " medium, per keg	25 00
" Australian, per lb.	30 a 40
" New Zealand, wide	30 a 40
" domestic, per keg	20 00
Hog, American, tce, per lb.	14
" " bbis, per lb.	14
" " $\frac{1}{2}$ bbis, per lb.	15
" " kegs, per lb.	16
Beef guts, rounds, per set	12
" " per lb.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
" " bungs, per piece	5 a 6
" " per lb.	4 a 5
" " middles, per set	35
" " per lb.	5 a 7
" weasands, per 1,000	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per 100

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground
Pepper, Sing. Black	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
" " White	10 11	
" Red Zanzibar	15 20	
" Shot	8	
Allspice	7 9	
Coriander	4 6	
Cloves	10 18	
Mace	45 65	
Nutmegs, 110s	50	
Ginger, Jamaica	20 24	
" African	10 15	
Sage Leaf	12 15	
Rubbed	12	
Marjoram	25	

HARRY ROBE, ASSOCIATED.

B. C. SHEPARD,

Commission Buyer of

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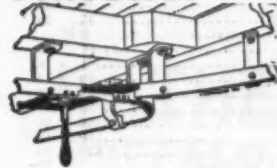
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SPECIFICATIONS

Furnished in shape to obtain
competitive bids, thus saving
time and money.

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PASSENGER AND FREIGHT

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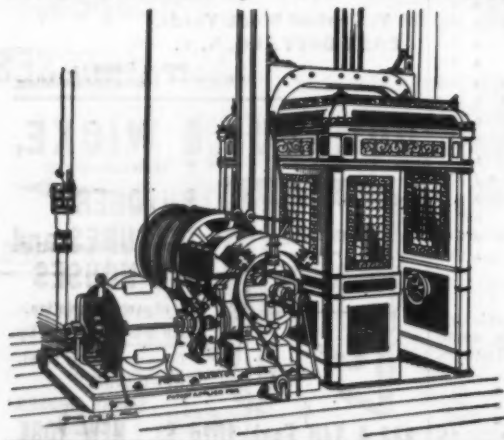
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Per Doz.

No. 010—10 inch, - \$9.60
No. 012—12 inch, - 15.00
No. 014—14 inch, - 21.00
No. 016—16 inch, - 27.00

We will send one or more of these Steak Knives to any Marketman or Butcher in the United States or Canada, Express prepaid, on receipt of list price. SEND FOR CATALOGUE FREE.

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IF you have anything to

BUY OR SELL

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Little Transient Ads.

NEW YORK FERTILIZER MARKET.

Farmers seem still to be suffering from the effects of over-production, and preposterous as it seems to be, from too large crops. They are realizing very small money for their large stock; nevertheless there is a better demand in the fertilizer market, and we expect we will have somewhat higher prices. We quote:

Ground Blood.....Chicago \$1.35 a \$1.37 f.o.b. Aug., Sept
 Concentrated Tankage.....1.50 " Oct.
 8 and 20 Crushed " 1.20 a 1.22 " "
 9 and 20 " " 11.00 a 11.50 " "
 9 and 20 " " 13.00 a 14.00 " "

We quote: The New York Market.
 Blood, f. o. b., Kansas City & Chicago.... 1.33 1/2 a 1.35
 Blood, high grade, W., 15 per cent. per unit..... 1.67 1/2 a 1.70
 Blood, New York soft red, 12 to 14 per cent. per unit..... 1.60 a 1.65
 Concentrated tankage, 14 to 15 per cent. per unit..... 1.67 1/2 a 1.60
 Concentrated tankage, 14 to 15 per cent. per unit, f. o. b. Chicago..... 1.37 1/2 a 1.30
 Azotine, del. New York..... 1.65 a 1.70
 Hoof meal, per unit..... 1.65 a 1.67 1/2
 Tankage, crushed, 9 per cent. and 20 per cent. grade, per ton, Kansas City..... 11.00 a 11.50
 Tankage crushed, 9 per cent. and 20 per cent. grade, per ton, Chicago..... 14.00 a 14.50
 Tankage, crushed, 7 per cent. and 30 per cent. grade, per ton, del'd..... 17.00 a 17.50
 Bone meal, per ton..... 21.60 a 22.50
 Bones, rough, per ton..... 14.00 a 15.00
 Fish scrap, dried, f. o. b. factory, per ton..... 17.50 a 18.00
 Fish scrap, acidulated, f. o. b. factory, per ton..... 9.00 a 9.25
 Cottonseed meal per ton..... 18.50 a 19.00
 Garbage tankage, ammonia, 5 1/2 per cent. phosphate, 8 per cent., per ton, del'd..... 10.50 a 11.00
 Sulphate of ammonia, guaranteed 25 per cent., per 100 lbs..... 2.30 a 2.35
 Nitrate of soda, per 100 lbs..... 1.77 1/2 a 1.87 1/2
 Florida phosphate, per 2,340 lbs., per unit..... 8 a 8 1/2
 South Carolina phosphate, f. o. b. Charleston, per 2,340 lbs..... 8.00 a 8.50

CHEMICALS AND SOAP MAKERS' SUPPLIES.

74 per cent. caustic soda, 2 1/2 for 60 per cent.; 77 per cent. caustic soda, 2.25 for 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 2.40 lb; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda, 4c. lb; sal soda, 70c. per 100 lb; pearlash, 5 1/2 c. lb; caustic potash, drums, 600 lb, 5 1/2 c.; small drums, 6 1/2 c.; borax, 6 1/2 c. lb; talc, 1 1/2 c. lb; Cochin cocoanut oil, 6 cts. lb; Ceylon cocoanut oil, 5 1/2 c. lb; palm oil, 5 cts. lb, casks; yellow olive oil, 55c. gallon; green olive oil, 50c. gallon; green olive oil foots, 4 1/2 c. lb; cottonseed oil, 27c. gallon; cottonseed soap stock, 1 1/4 c. lb; rosin, \$2 per 280 lb.

GREEN CALF SKINS.

No. 1. Veals under 9 lbs..... 11
 No. 2. Veals (cut), under 9 lbs..... 09
 No. 1. Buttermilks, under 9 lbs..... 09
 No. 2. Buttermilks (cut), under 9 lbs..... 09
 No. 1. Buttermilk Kips..... 1.25
 No. 2. Buttermilk Kips (cut)..... 1.00
 No. 1. Heavy Veal Kips..... 18 to 1.80
 No. 2. Light Veal Kips..... 14 to 1.25
 No. 1. Heavy Veal Kips..... 1.26
 Branded Skins, light and heavy..... 00 to 75

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Rough butcher's fat..... 1 1/4
 Inferior..... 1
 *Suet..... 2 1/2
 Shop bones (per cwt.)..... 15 a 25

BONES, HOOFS, HAIR AND HORNS.

Good country hide cuttings per lb..... 1 1/2 a 2
 Sinews, green..... 1/2 a 1
 " dry..... 2 1/2 a 3 1/2
 Bones, dry and clean, 2000 lbs..... 14 00
 Bones, flat shin..... 45 00
 Domestic tall hair, clean..... 18 00 a 20 00
 " mane hair..... 12 a 14
 Horns, mixed..... 25 a 40
 " fair..... 80 a 88
 " selected..... 100 a 108
 Hoofs, fair to good..... 24 00 a 25 00
 Cattle tails..... 2 1/2 a 3 1/2
 Guestock..... 1 1/2 a 2 1/2

STEARINES.

Lard, city..... 4 1/2 a
 Lard, Western..... 4 1/2 a
 Oleo, New York..... 4 1/2 a
 Oleo, West..... 4 1/2 a
 White grease..... 3 1/2
 Yellow grease..... 3 1/2

LARD PRODUCTS.

Lard, refined, Continent..... \$4.45
 Lard, refined, So. America..... 4.80
 Lard, refined, Brazil (40 lb. kegs)..... 5.90

Lard, neutral, Western, here..... 4 1/2 a 4 3/4
 Lard, neutral, West..... 4 1/2
 Lard, compound, city..... 3 1/2 a 4
 Lard, compound, Western..... 4 a 4 1/2
 Lard, compound, job lots..... 4 1/2 a 4 3/4

SALT.

ureka..... 2 00 a 2 10
 English factory filled..... 1 00 a 1 10
 "Brighton" in bbls..... 3 10
 Liverpool, ground..... 57 1/2 a 62 1/2
 Domestic..... 50 a 55
 Domestic, fine, in sacks..... 75 a 85
 Turks' Island..... 22 a 25
 Lump salt, per ton..... 12 00 a 12 50

GREASES.

Brown..... 2 1/2 a 2 3/4
 Yellow..... 2 1/2 a 3 1/2
 White..... 3 1/2 a 3 3/4
 House..... 2 1/2 a 3

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh Beef Tongue..... 35 to 60c
 Smoked Beef Tongue..... 11 1/2 to 12 1/2
 Calves' heads, scalded..... 15 to 25c a piece
 Sweet breads..... 20 to 30c a pair
 Calves' livers..... 20 to 30c a piece
 Beef kidneys..... 4 to 8c a piece

Mutton kidneys..... 20 a piece
 Livers, beef..... 20 to 45c a piece
 Oxtails..... 3 to 5c a piece
 Hearts, beef..... 4 to 8c a piece
 Rolls, beef..... 6 to 8c a lb
 Butts, beef..... 6 to 8c a lb
 Tenderloins, beef..... 16 to 20c a lb
 Lambs fries..... 5 to 7c a pair

BALTIMORE FERTILIZER REPORT.

In our last letter to you we had to report considerable inquiry for ammoniates without any material advance in prices. Since that time the inquiry has continued without cessation for all grades of material. Concentrated tankage has advanced fully 10 points, and has been sold at \$1.30 f. o. b. Chicago, and is held at \$1.35 for October-November shipment. Ground blood has sold up as high as \$1.37 1/2 f. o. b. Chicago. Current offerings of both tankage and blood have met with ready buyers, and sales of high grade crushed tankage are reported at prices equivalent to \$1.65 and 10 Baltimore. High Grade crushed tankage is quoted at \$14 Chicago, \$13.50 to \$14 St. Louis.

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No Summer Cover Needed.



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SEE COUPON ON PAGE 27.

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BROKER, PACKER HIDES,
Stearine, Tallow, Sheepskins, Cottonseed Oil,
Fertilizing Materials, Bones, etc.
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Information cheerfully given. Kansas City, Mo.

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Handler of Rejected Meats.

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Prompt Returns and
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Best of Reference Given on Application.

27 Market St., CHARLESTON, S. C.

FINE BURLAPS FOR COVERING
HAMS AND BACON
PRESS CLOTH FOR PRESSING
TANKAGE, BLOOD, ETC.
BURLAP BAGS and ALL GRADES BURLAPS.
MANUFACTURED AND IMPORTED BY
W. J. JOHNSTON, 182 Jackson St., CHICAGO.



STAMPED WITH DIE.

NONE AS GOOD OR HANDSOME AS
The Acme Lard Pail

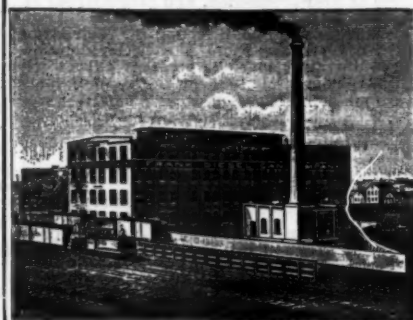
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Used by all the Leading Packers and Butchers.

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Milwaukee, Wis.



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FRANK DIESEL CAN CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lard Pails and Meat Cans,
PLAIN AND DECORATED.

Tin Cans and Sheet Metal Work of
all kinds.

STEWART AVENUE,
Bet. 39th and 40th Streets CHICAGO, ILL.

Index to Ads. on Page 3.

ILLINOIS
CASING COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

LARD PAILS
AND
CANS

Superior Goods, Correct Coloring and
Artistic Designing.

STENCIL and LITHOGRAPH WORK A SPECIALTY.

Our Pails and Cans are the best in
the market.

Write for Prices and Catalogue.

102 Michigan Street, CHICAGO.

DICKMAN & MACKENZIE,
Analytical Chemists,

1224-1228 Rookery Bldg., CHICAGO.

General Analysis of Fertilizers and
Packing House Products.

Telephone, HARRISON 198. ASSAY OFFICE.

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET.

The bull fever in wheat got over in the provision pit on Thursday and there was an advance of 50c. a barrel in pork, 25c. a hundred in lard and 25c. a hundred in ribs. All of the advance was not held at the close, but it was a good, strong market all day, influenced mostly by the very strong wheat market, and that really is about the only bull argument there is. As we said last week, should we have a runaway wheat market the operators who failed to get in on the advance would be looking around for some cheap commodity to buy, and the low prices of provisions and corn compared to other years would be very apt to attract them. But aside from this we can see nothing but lower prices. The winter packing season has commenced, and there are very large stocks of all stock to be got rid of. We have 133,933 bbls. of all kinds of pork, against 117,826 bbls. a year ago; 205,362 tierces of P. S. lard, against 29,681 tierces a year ago; 37,351,630 lbs. short ribs, against 22,211,685 lbs. a year ago, and so right along through the different cuts of meat. There are more hams, more extra short clears, more bellies, more everything than we had a year ago, and more hogs present and prospective to be killed and made into meat. The receipts of hogs in Chicago last week were over 185,000 and as many more are expected this week. The Cincinnati Price Current estimates the country has 7 per cent. more young hogs than a year ago, and there is certainly corn enough to feed them. In fact, that is the only way the farmer can realize anything for his corn, and there will be more feeding this year than ever before. The total hog packing from March 1 to October 1 is 8,320,000, against 6,785,000 a year ago. The very large stocks of provisions, especially pork and lard, are bound to be a heavy drag on the market. The cash trade is called good, but nothing extra, and it needs to be more than good to move the large stocks. If wheat goes up provisions will no doubt follow to some extent, but on every advance we think them a sale. Thursday Armour was a large buyer and Wolf was buying ribs and lard. Friday the feature of the market was the unloading of the floor traders, who loaded up on Thursday on Armour's buying. January pork sold down to \$7.17½, but recovered some and closed at \$7.27½. There was some selling for Cudahy, and it looked as though some of the New York line of lard was being thrown over. Saturday the market was weak, January pork selling down to \$7.05, a break of 40c. a bbl. from the high point made Thursday. The close was \$7.10; the trade was small and showed a lack of outside orders. Monday provisions recovered all they lost on Saturday. The Cudahy Packing Co. were heavy buyers of pork, and the Chicago Packing Co. were taking on a good line of ribs. Armour was on the buying side again, as he was last week. Wheat and corn were both strong, and that helped provisions. Tuesday there was a good cash trade in provisions, and the speculative

market was strong, without any significant feature. October ribs are selling at a discount of 30c. under January. The packers are anxious to get rid of a lot of heavy ribs not deliverable in 1897 contracts. The demand is for ribs running from 45 to 60 lb, while the 80 to 100-lb kind are hard to sell. A good many of them are being split and sold for split ribs. Wednesday's market was strong all day. January pork opened at \$7.27½, sold to \$7.47½, and closed at \$7.45. January lard opened \$4.25 sold to \$4.40 and closed \$4.37½. January ribs opened at \$3.60, sold to and closed at \$3.67½. Armour and Cudahy Packing Co. were again in the market to quite an extent on the buying side. The Chicago Packing Co. and Anglo-American were buying ribs. Norton & Worthington, in their review of the market, attribute the strength in the options to the very good cash demand, and say that the packers are cutting for the cash trade, believing it will continue good, and consequently are not selling the January option as a hedge. But on the contrary, have been taking in their hedges, expecting to get them out at a higher figure a little later on.

Provisions opened strong on Thursday on light run hogs and higher prices for them. Packers were heavy buyers ribs and pork against enormous cash sales made, one packer alone sold fifty cars short ribs this morning. The advance was rapid and market at present moment in all positions shows strong and we would advise buying ribs and lard at once. Estimated hogs yesterday, 23,000.

CASH PROVISIONS.

Cash provisions meet with a continued strong and steady shipping demand. Sellers are further stiffening values of the desirable cuts in dry salted meats. Extra ribs and clears and bellies also 50 and 55 average; short ribs in strong demand for immediate delivery, and in bellies particularly. Buyers are glad to secure for shipment in ten days or two weeks. We quote, f. o. b., Chicago: Dry salted short ribs, 60 average, \$3.27½; 55 average, \$3.40; 55 average, \$3.45; dry salted extra short ribs, 35 and 40 average, \$3.42½; dry salted extra short clears, 35 and 40 average, \$3.47½; dry salted fat backs, 18 and 20 average, \$3.32½; dry salted clear bellies, 10 and 12 average, fully cured, \$4.80; 18 and 20 average, 25 to 30 days in salt, \$3.90; 20 and 22 average, 25 to 30 days in salt, \$3.80; 22 and 25 average, 15 to 20 days in salt, \$3.50; 25 average, dry salted bellies, fully cured, \$3.75; 24 average, dry salted bellies, fully cured, \$3.75, delivery in ten days; 25 and 30 average, \$3.65, delivery in six days. No plates being made, as packers can realize better on them in lard than in salt. Split pigs' feet, bbls., \$5; one-half bbls., \$2.10; one-fourth bbls., \$1.10; one-eighth bbls., 60c.; kits, 50c. Sweet pickled fully cured meats are very scarce, and it would be impossible to fill a large-sized order; sweet pickled skinned hams, 18 and 20 average, fully cured, 8½c.; same,

50 to 60 days old, 8½c.; 16 average, regular, 8½c. bid for fully cured; none offered; 18 and 20 average fully cured, 8½c.; same, 40 days old, 8c.; sweet pickled picnic hams, 6 average, 4½c.; 7 average, 4½c.; 8 average, 4½c.; New York shoulders, 12 and 14 average, 4½c.; sweet pickled clear bellies, 8 and 10 average, 6c.; 10 and 12 average, 5½c.

ROTTERDAM OLEO REPORT.

The following sales were cabled up to Oct. 8, 1896:

Sept. 21. Armour Extra sold at 34 florins.
 " 21. Helmet sold at 34 florins.
 " 21. Harrison (200/300 tcs.) sold at 34 florins.
 " 21. Morris Extra (200/300 tcs.) sold at 33 florins.
 " 21. Harrison (50/100 tcs.) sold at 35 florins.
 " 21. Modoc sold at 35 florins.
 " 24. Eastmans Extra (100/150 tcs.) sold at 35 florins.
 " 24. Morris Extra (100/150 tcs.) sold at 34 florins.
 " 26. Eastmans Extra (50/100 tcs.) sold at 35 florins.
 " 26. Modoc (33/50 tcs.) sold at 35 florins.
 " 26. Goldband sold at 32 florins.
 " 26. Monarch sold at 32 florins.
 " 28. Harrison sold at 37 florins.
 " 28. Helmet sold at 35 florins.
 " 28. Armour Extra sold at 35 florins.
 " 28. Morris Extra sold at 35 florins.
 " 29. Harrison sold at 37 florins.
 " 29. Orange King sold at 37 florins.
 " 29. Swift Extra sold at 37 florins.
 " 29. Morris Extra sold at 36 florins.
 " 29. Helmet sold at 35 florins.
 " 29. Monarch sold at 33 florins.
 Oct. 1. Harrison (200/300 tcs.) sold at 40 florins.
 " 1. Monarch sold at 36 florins.
 " 2. Morris Extra (50/100 tcs.) sold at 41 florins.
 " 2. Modoc sold at 40 florins.
 " 2. Eastman Extra sold at 40 florins.
 " 2. Swift Extra sold at 40 florins.
 " 3. Morris Extra sold at 41 florins.
 " 5. Harrison sold at 41 florins.
 " 5. Morris Extra sold at 41 florins.
 " 5. Monarch sold at 38½ florins.
 " 6. Swift Extra sold at 42 florins.
 " 6. Knickerbocker sold at 31 florins.
 " 7. Harrison sold at 47 florins.
 " 7. Morris Extra sold at 46 florins.
 " 8. Harrison sold at 48 florins.
 " 8. United sold at 43 florins.

A sale of 8½ cents in New York upon arrival has been reported.

Sales 6,000 tcs. spot, and 1,500 to arrive.
 Oct. 3. Stock in first hands, 2,000 tcs.
 Stock afloat, Oct. 3.—Per stmr. Urbino, from Balto. September 19, due October 3, 250 tcs.; per stmr. Maasdam, from New York September 26, due October 7, 2,144 tcs.; per stmr. Patapasco, from Balto. September 26, due October 10, 1,323 tcs.; per stmr. Spaarndam, from New York October 3, due October 14, 1,845 tcs. Total, 5,204 tcs.

Oct. 3. London Cable Reports: Butter—Market firm and advancing; Margarine—Market firm.
 Imports into Great Britain for week ending Sept. 28, 1896: Butter, 47,304 cwt.; margarine, 19,141 cwt. 1896—butter, 55,000 cwt.; margarine, 17,000 cwt.

Exports of Oleo Oil to Rotterdam.

United, 65; Eastman, 325; Morris, 685; Martin, 110; S. & S. N. Y., 194; S. & S. K. C., 190; Swift, 323; Cud shy, 250.—Per S. S. Maasdam, from New York, Armour, 763; Hammond, 460.—Per S. S. Patapasco, from Baltimore.

Neutral Lard.

Kingan, 100; Friedman, 260.

C. J. CARDNER,

LITTLE MONITOR

BEEF REFRIGERATOR

AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Beeves, Sheep, Lambs, Calves,

TALLOW, HIDES, FERTILIZER &c.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSE PRODUCTS.

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HOTEL and STEAMSHIP **SUPPLIES**

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**NO PORK PACKER**

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**THE CHAMPION
FAT CUTTING MACHINE**

Cuts 100 lbs. per minute uniformly. Reduces Cracking Cake 6 per cent.

HAS STOOD ALL TESTS.

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THE BEST AND SIMPLEST APPARATUS
— FOR —

DRYING SCRAP.

ADDRESS, FOR FURTHER DETAILS,

The Empire Laundry Machinery Co.

SODEN ST., CAMBRIDGEPORT, MASS.

Pointers and Directions for Using Our Extractors in Wholesale Packing and Slaughter Houses.

The word "scrap" means dry tankage, or refuse, and the process given is to prepare it for a fertilizer for the market.

1. What amount of raw material will the Extractor take at one time? Answer.—Three-quarter barrel of scrap, or tankage, which weighs from 250 to 300 lb per load.

2. What percentage of moisture remains after it has been acted upon? Answer.—About 12 per cent. of water.

3. What amount of grease is left in the stuff? Answer.—None, or less than 1 per cent., and if thoroughly washed with warm water, none whatever.

4. How long does it require? Answer.—Fifteen to twenty minutes.

5. What power to drive the Extractor? Answer.—From three to four horse-power to start it. When it is at its momentum it releases itself.

6. Will it dry the material; that is, the scrap or tankage? Answer.—No. But it will lessen the time of drying in Steam Cylinder Dryer. And as we have stated in question No. 3, if thoroughly washed, it can be done in less than twenty minutes. No Press is necessary when using the Extractor.

How is the grease saved? Answer.—Run the water and grease into a wooden tank below, and skim off the grease as it settles on top of the water.

8. How is the Extractor operated? Answer.—Fill it with scrap. Then turn on hot water from pipe above and stir until thoroughly mixed, then cover and start the machine, running fifteen minutes. If necessary stop the machine and add a second supply of hot water, until the operator is convinced that all the grease is thoroughly washed out of the scrap. Remove the scrap to the Cylinder Steam Dryer. Keep it in the same until it is thoroughly dried and the particles will not cling to each other.

The secret of perfect success in preparing scrap, or tankage, for fertilizing purposes is, thorough washing with very hot water in the Extractor.

9. Cost of Extractor? Answer.—\$350.00 F. O. B., Boston, Mass.

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PRESERVALINE?

THE ONLY TRUE PRESERVATIVE FOR MEATS.



If not, you should. Send for Circular, and favor us with a trial order. It will pay you, we know it. You will find this true. More especially is this so now the warm weather is at hand, and Meat, Poultry, Game, etc., etc., spoil quickly. Treated with a little Preservaline, the meat will not get tainted or slimy, and will retain its bright color and full weight. We want to caution you against any one who says, "his article is as good as Preservaline," another who may tell you "his is just the same as Preservaline," or still another who offers you his "so-called preservative, because it is cheaper."—What better evidence than all this is wanted to prove the great superiority of the

GENUINE PRESERVALINE

now used for 19 years by the foremost in the trade? We boldly declare there is **no** preservative made the same as Preservaline. None will do the same work; none will go as far, and none is so cheap to use, so satisfactory and reliable at all times.

We are the patentees, the sole owners and only manufacturers of Preservaline, and to protect the trade against the many worthless imitations caution all to see that our name and trademark "Preservaline," with the Boar's head picture, is on every package. Take no other; take no substitutes.

We shall be pleased to furnish samples and fullest information upon application.

THE PRESERVALINE MANUFACTURING CO.,

183 ILLINOIS ST.,
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154 NEW MONTGOMERY ST.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

12 CEDAR ST.,
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ECONOMY.
EQUITY.
SECURITY.

AMERICAN UNION LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Paid-up Cash Capital, \$500,000,

January 1, 1896.

\$488 ASSETS to each \$100 LIABILITIES.

UNEXCELLED FEATURES:

Incontestable after one year.
Non-forfeitable after three years.

Paid-up or Extended Insurance provided in case of failure to pay premiums.

Annual Dividends.
Loans up to 75% of Reserve.
One month's grace allowed for payment of premiums.

Lowest Premiums.

Has written more insurance and has more insurance in force than any other Company in a like period of its existence.

Issues Renewable Term, Ordinary Life, Limited Payments, Endowment, Partnership or Joint Life, and Trust Fund Policies.

*Energetic and Reliable Agents Wanted.
Men of ability can secure liberal contracts.*

For particulars send to Franklin Trust Bldg., Cor. Montague and Clinton Sts.

ETTINGER & FREED, Managers,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

LARDS.

Prime Steam	4.00
Neutral	5%
Compound	4%

STEARINES.

Oleo-stearines	5
----------------	---

OILS.

Lard oil, Extra	33
" " No. 1	28
" " No. 1	26
" " No. 2	25
Oleo oil, "Extra"	6%
Neatsfoot Oil, Pure	50
" Extra	38
" No. 1	33

TALLOW.

Tallow Oil	32
Packers' Prime	4
No. 2	
Edible Tallow	4
Demand for tallow good.	

GREASES.

Brown	2%
Yellow	2%
White	3%
Bone	2%

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Rough shop fat	3%
Inferior or black fat	3%
Suet	1 1/4
Shop Bones, per 100 lbs.	15

COTTONSEED OIL.

P. S. Y., in tanks	23
Crude	20
Butter oil, barrels	31

FERTILIZER MARKET.

Dried blood, 16 to 17 units	1.32 1/2	Chgo. f. o. b.
Hoof meal, per unit	1.27 1/2	"
Concent tankage, 14 to 16 p.c. per unit	1.22 1/2	"
Unground tankage, 10 to 11 p.c. per ton	13.00	"
Unground tankage, 9 & 20 p.c. per ton	11.50	"
Unground tankage, 8 & 20 p.c. per ton	10.00	"
Unground tankage, 7 & 20 p.c. per ton	9.50	"
Unground tankage, 6 & 20 p.c. per ton	10.50	"
Bone meal, per ton	18.50	"
Bones, rough, "packers"	17.00	"
Steamed bone meal per ton	16.00	"
Ground tankage, \$1 per ton extra.		"

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns No. 1	\$170 per ton 65-70 lbs. average
Horns	\$20.00 per ton
Round Shin Bones	\$47.00 " "
Flat Shin Bones	\$37.50 " "
Thigh Bones	\$90 per ton, 90-100 lbs. average

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Pork loins	5 1/2 a
Tenderloins	a 12
Spare ribs	a 3
Trimnings	a 9 1/2
Boston butts	a 3 1/2
California Butts	a 3 1/2
Hocks	a 3
Skinned Shoulders	a 4

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts	248,244	10,220	664,095	377,088
Ship ts	80,453	925	184,701	84,349
Receipts	270,795	10,882	448,284	339,242
Ship ts	82,658	821	181,074	48,846
Receipts	1,949,209	117,314	5,502,199	2,605,708
Ship ts	619,419	4,498	1,488,760	383,476
Receipts	1,831,281	141,847	5,306,897	2,493,730
Ship ts	558,782	6,669	1,687,083	314,612
Average of Hogs, month September 1896			237 lbs.	
" " " " " " " "			1895	239 "
" " 9 months, ending Sept. 30, '96			246 "	
" " 9 " " " " " "			Sept. 30, '95	226 1/2 "

Henry W. Meyer is president and Fred N. Rix is secretary of the City Ice Company, which has been incorporated at Hot Springs, Ark, with a capital stock of \$55,000.

P. DONAHUE & SON,

Highest Prices Paid for

HIDES, FAT AND SKINS,
658 W. 39th St., New York.

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FOR

Hides, Horsehides,
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Sheep and Lamb Skins,
Pelts.

JOSEPH HABERMAN

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Wagons visit all parts of the city.

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Also Plate, Navel and Prime Beef,
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SEE COUPON ON PAGE 27.

WHAT'S THE MARKET

ON...

HIDES

SKINS

PELTS

TALLOW

GREASE

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and all leading markets.

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....

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" " " Atchison, Kan.
" " " Kansas City, Kan.
Southern St. Paul Packing Co. (2 houses), St. Paul, Minn.
Sioux City Stock Yards Co. (2 houses).
Omaha Stock Yard Co. (2 houses).
Smith's House, Atchison, Kan.
Union Stock Yards Co., St. Joseph, Miss.
Tremont Stock Yards Co., Tremont, Neb.
Clairemont Abattoir Co., Baltimore.
Indianapolis Abattoir Co., Indianapolis, Ind.
Pittsburg & Allegheny Abattoir Co., Pittsburg, Pa.
Rodney Stock Yards Co., San Francisco, Cal. (2 houses).
St. Louis Union Abattoir, St. Louis, Mo.
Eickel & Weil Pk'g and Prov. Co., Evansville, Ind.

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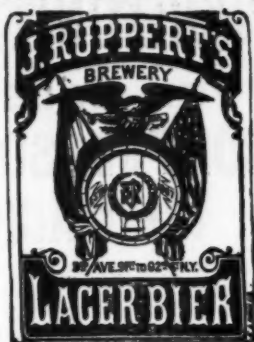
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Samples of Cutlery, etc. furnished by parcel post on receipt of remittance to cover cost.

Orders must be accompanied with cash or its equivalent.

Will hold a large number of Deeds, Mortgages, Insurance Policies, Bonds, Stocks and other valuable papers. **INSPECTION INVITED.**



THE UNION SAUSAGE STUFFER

MADE IN TWO SIZES.
54-lb. Size, . . . \$65
35-lb. Size, . . . 50

This Stuffer occupies less room than any other and is simple and rapid in operation.

Send for Descriptive Circular.

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Silent Meat Cutting Machines

Are conceded by the Trade, both in this country and Europe, to be

THE BEST MACHINES EVER PUT ON THE MARKET.

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DUNCAN MACKENZIE, Union Iron Works

HAMILTON AVENUE, TRENTON, N. J.

Sold also by **WOLF, SAYER & HELLER,**
Fulton and Peoria Streets, Chicago, Ill.
and 120 Pearl Street, New York.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.



BUTCHERS.

The following Mortgages on Butchers' Fixtures, Bills of Sale, etc., have been recorded during the past week up to Saturday, October 3d, 1896. They are a reprint of our Advance Sheet, sent out to houses on October 3d, who subscribe to same.

NEW YORK CITY.

Arzt, A. A., 51½ East 106th St.; to M. & A. R. Meyers. \$188
Berr, Annie, 52 Pitt St.; to Gusta Berr. 18
Coffin, F. J., 17th St., bet. 9th and 10th Aves.; to Nat. Ice Co (Horse, etc.). 1,048
Chobreck, Jos., 162 Attorney St.; to E. Diamond. 45
Hamisch, Theo., 462 Willis Ave.; to Fred Hamisch. 500
Katz, Morris, 626 German Place; to D. Levy. 596
Matthias, Salo., 23 Willett St.; to Clara Matthias. 80
Saumler, Josephine, 831 2d Ave.; to M. Mueller. 50

Bills of Sale.

Mittenzweig, Franz, 2897 3d Ave.; to A. Kaufman. 300
Stern, Jos., 90 Henry St.; to R. Horovitz. 150

KINGS COUNTY.

Brenner, W., 1910 Fulton St.; to Jeanette Kunkel. 700
Feury, T., Tulip St.; to J. Hecht (Cows). 180
Feltman's Meat Market, Surf Ave.; to Mosler Safe Co. 210

Bills of Sale.

Dreyfus, A., 143 Maujer St.; to A. Heller. 200
Estren, M.; to Rachel Gorfinkle. 50
Ganssle, G. F., 195 Hamburg Ave.; to Ganssle & Trautmann. 4,000
Heller, A., 143 Maujer St.; to Marie Dreyfus. 225

ESSEX COUNTY.

Falloute, J. D.; to M. H. Kent (Ice Box). 250
Mendel, J. G., et al.; to L. Mendel. 500

GROCERS.

The following Mortgages on Grocers' Fixtures, Bills of Sale, etc., have been recorded during the past week up to Saturday, October 3d, 1896. They are a reprint of our Advance Sheet, sent out to houses on October 3d, who subscribe to same.

NEW YORK CITY.

Bohlen, W. H., 192 Amsterdam Ave.; to J. H. Mohlman. 225
Dowling & Meagher, 2665 3d Ave.; to J. J. Carey. 220
Ettinger, Sarah, 1986 3d Ave.; to L. Isaacs. 300
Gladstein, Isaac, 109 Madison St.; to Lizzie Gladstein. 70
Heinsohn, H. C., 767 Washington St.; to A. Koenig. 202
Hofman, Albin, Williamsbridge and Pelham Road; to M. & S. Loeb (Cows). 614
Meinke, Hy., 230 West 32d St.; to H. Cordes. 600
Schleichert, J. L., Madison Ave. and 119th St.; to Dunrauf & Wicke. 650
Snyder, Jacob, 1370 3d Ave.; to P. J. Boyle (Butter Fixtures). 175

Bills of Sale.

Cohen, Louis, 22 Orchard St.; to M. Kukinsky (Restaurant). 250
Dowling & Meagher, 2665 3d Ave.; to J. J. Carey. 300
Gott, Gustav, 167 East 96th St.; to F. W. Clausen. 300
Haar, J. D., 1645 Lexington Ave.; to A. Vorrath. 1,200
Jones, Ed., 587 Hudson St.; to W. Grosch (Restaurant). 100
Methe, Heinrich, 1830 2d Ave.; to T. Zimmer. 350
Nussbaum, Phillip, 42 Ave. B; to E. Michel (Restaurant). 530
Schmidt, C. A., 1688 Park Ave.; to D. Ward. 250
Wellmann, Diedrich, 1066 1st Ave.; to F. E. Borhmcke. 2,469

KINGS COUNTY.

Bernhard, A., 473 Marcy Ave.; to A. Luntz. 125
Precht, J. H., 602 3d Ave.; to J. Flathmann. 400
Von Barga, H., 295-7 5th Ave.; to J. Dittmer. 2,000
Wagner, C., 80 George St.; to J. Klangel. 400

Bills of Sale.

Luhrs, B., 426 Decatur Street; to H. & J. Von Glahn. 1,499
Mills, T. A., 376 5th Ave.; to J. Kuck (Delicatessen). 65
Meyer, F., 1806-8 Broadway; to H. Meyer. 500
Szeclwick, M., 626 Manhattan Ave.; to Mary Szeclwick. Nom.
Wilkins, M., 1445-7 Fulton St.; to N. Wilkins. 3,000

ESSEX COUNTY.

Kosmuner, Philip; to H. Newstadt. 300

HUDSON COUNTY.

Turner, W. H.; to Mathilda de Lara Turner. 10,287
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We desire for the city of Cincinnati a representative who is known and respected in the packing trade, and who, if possible, has other occupation, so that he can take our business as a side line. THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 284-6 Pearl street, New York City.

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SEE COUPON ON PAGE 27.

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